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1912

ANNUAL REPORTS

AND

CATALOGUE

OF

GIRARD COLLEGE,


THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, TRUSTEE,

FOR THE YEAR 1912.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
MAR 4 1914

PHILADELPHIA :
PRESS OF PATTERSON & WHITE COMPANY
134-146 North Sixth Street

1913



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GIRARD COLLEGE

ADMISSION

The Directors of City Trusts communicate the following information to those who desire to apply for the admission of orphans to Girard College:

1. An application for admission should be made by the mother. If she is not living, it should be made by the guardian or the nearest relative of the applicant.

2. The application must be for a "poor white male orphan" namely, a child whose father at least is dead, who is above the age of six and under the age of ten years, and who is destitute of means and without relatives able to maintain and educate him.

3. Applications are received by the undersigned at the College (entrance at Girard and Corinthian Avenues) every day except Sundays and legal holidays, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

The person making application is required to produce—1st, the orphan; 2d, a certificate from the clergyman or magistrate of the marriage of the parents; 3d, a certificate of the physician, setting forth the exact time and place of birth and the name of the orphan; and 4th, a certificate from the physician of the death of the father, when, where, and from what cause it occurred. If for satisfactory reasons any of these certificates cannot be produced, then an affidavit properly made before a magistrate or justice of the peace by someone other than the person making application, who was present at the marriage or the birth, will be received.

4. Those applying who reside at such a distance from Philadelphia as to make their presence impracticable, will be furnished with a blank form and whenever possible to obtain them, *the certificates called for in Section 3 must be secured and mailed with the blank*. The marriage certificate will be returned but the certificates of birth and death will be retained.

5. Applicants will be admitted strictly in the order of their applications, all other things concurring.

6. If at any time there shall be more applicants for admission than can be admitted at once, and the applicants shall have been born in different places, a preference is given, first, to those born between Vine and

South Streets, and the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers in the city of Philadelphia; second, to those born in any other part of Pennsylvania; third, to those born in the city of New York, and last, to those born in the city of New Orleans.

7. If any application shall be reached in its turn before the applicant attains the age of ten years, notice will be given by mail to the person making the application at the address last furnished to the Superintendent. The applicant must be produced at the time and place indicated for examination for admission. If the applicant shall have become ten years of age before his application shall be reached in its order, he is by the provisions of the will of Stephen Girard, excluded from admission to the College.

8. Prior to the admission of an orphan, particular information shall be given to the Directors of City Trusts by the person applying for his admission, respecting his health, the diseases he has had, his relatives, the pecuniary circumstances of the orphan and of his immediate relatives, and as to all other matters proper to be known.

9. When the Directors shall have authorized an admission, the mother, guardian or next friend shall bind the orphan by indenture to the City of Philadelphia, Trustee under the will of Stephen Girard, the mother, guardian or next friend of the orphan thereby relinquishing all control over him.

FRANK D. WITHERBEE,
Superintendent of Admission and Discharge,
Girard College, Philadelphia.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF
CITY TRUSTS
1913.

LOUIS WAGNER, *President*,
S. W. cor. Broad and Market Streets.

EDWIN S. STUART, *Vice-President*,
9 South Ninth Street.

SAMUEL BELL, JR.,
Central Trust Building.

HOBART A. HARE,
1801 Spruce Street.

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN,
1005 Morris Building.

ALFRED MOORE,
618 North American Building.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL,
309 Lafayette Building.

CHARLES E. MORGAN,
934 Land Title Building.

JOHN K. CUMING,
Oak Lane.

WILLIAM POTTER,
904 Mutual Life Building.

SAMUEL DICKSON,
750 Bullitt Building.

EDWARD B. SMITH,
N. E. cor. Broad and Chestnut Sts.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD, "EX-OFFICIO."

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG, *Mayor*,
City Hall.

HARRY C. RANSLEY, *President Select Council*,
1120 South Tenth Street.

GEORGE McCURDY, *President Common Council*,
124 North Seventeenth Street.

LOUIS OTTO HEILAND, *Secretary*,
Lafayette Building.

OFFICE—LAFAYETTE BUILDING, FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

STATED MEETINGS, ON THE SECOND WEDNESDAY OF EACH
MONTH AT 3.30 P. M.

COMMITTEES.

HOUSEHOLD, GIRARD COLLEGE.

WILLIAM POTTER, *Chairman.*

JOHN K. CUMING,	EDWARD B. SMITH,
EDWIN S. STUART,	SAMUEL BELL, JR.,
ALFRED MOORE,	PRES. COMMON COUNCIL.

INSTRUCTION, GIRARD COLLEGE.

JOHN M. CAMPBELL, *Chairman.*

JOHN K. CUMING,	CHARLES E. MORGAN,
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN,	SAMUEL DICKSON,
WILLIAM POTTER,	THE MAYOR.

ADMISSION, DISCIPLINE, AND DISCHARGE, GIRARD COLLEGE.

ALFRED MOORE, *Chairman.*

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN,	SAMUEL BELL, JR.,
EDWARD B. SMITH,	HOBART A. HARE,
SAMUEL DICKSON,	PRES. SELECT COUNCIL.

GIRARD ESTATE WITHIN THE CITY.

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, *Chairman.*

JOHN M. CAMPBELL,	CHARLES E. MORGAN,
ALFRED MOORE,	SAMUEL BELL, JR.,
WILLIAM POTTER,	PRES. SELECT COUNCIL.

GIRARD ESTATE WITHOUT THE CITY.

JOHN K. CUMING, *Chairman.*

EDWIN S. STUART,	SAMUEL BELL, JR.,
EDWARD B. SMITH,	HOBART A. HARE,
SAMUEL DICKSON,	PRES. COMMON COUNCIL.

WILLS HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS.

CHARLES E. MORGAN, *Chairman.*

JOHN K. CUMING,	FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN,
JOHN M. CAMPBELL,	HOBART A. HARE,
EDWIN S. STUART,	PRES. COMMON COUNCIL.

FINANCE.

EDWIN S. STUART, *Chairman.*

JOHN M. CAMPBELL,	EDWARD B. SMITH,
ALFRED MOORE,	CHARLES E. MORGAN,
WILLIAM POTTER,	THE MAYOR.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Committees to visit Girard College 1913.

January.

MESSRS. STUART, BELL, BLANKENBURG.

February.

MESSRS. BELL, BLANKENBURG, BROWN.

March.

MESSRS. BLANKENBURG, BROWN, CAMPBELL.

April.

MESSRS. BROWN, CAMPBELL, CUMING.

May.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL, CUMING, DICKSON.

June.

MESSRS. CUMING, DICKSON, HARE.

July.

MESSRS. DICKSON, HARE, MCCURDY.

August.

MESSRS. HARE, MCCURDY, MOORE.

September.

MESSRS. MCCURDY, MOORE, MORGAN.

October.

MESSRS. MOORE, MORGAN, POTTER.

November.

MESSRS. MORGAN, POTTER, RANSLEY.

December.

MESSRS. POTTER, RANSLEY, SMITH.

STATED MEETINGS.

AT GIRARD COLLEGE

Friday preceding second Wednesday:

Instruction, 3 P. M.

**Admission, Discipline and Discharge,
3.30 P. M.**

Household, 4 P. M.

AT LAFAYETTE BUILDING:

Girard Estate without the City.

Thursday preceding second Wednesday,
3.15 P. M.

Girard Estate within the City.

Friday preceding second Wednesday,
9.30 A. M.

Finance.

Tuesday preceding second Wednesday,
9.30 A. M.

WILLS HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS

Monday preceding second Wednesday,
3.30 P. M., at Wills Hospital.

EXECUTIVE.

At the call of the Chairman.

DIRECTORS OF GIRARD WATER COMPANY.

Second Wednesday, after the adjournment
of the Board of City Trusts, at
Lafayette Building.

The Board of Directors of City Trusts 1869-1913.

MEMBERS OF THE ORIGINAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS APPOINTED SEPTEMBER 2, 1869.

GUSTAVUS S. BENSON	Died March 22, 1883.
ALEXANDER BIDDLE	Resigned Dec., 1884.
JAMES CAMPBELL	Died Jan. 27, 1893.
JAMES L. CLAGHORN	" Aug. 25, 1884.
CHARLES H. T. COLLIS	Resigned June 11, 1884.
J. GILLINGHAM FELL	" Sept. 9, 1874.
EDWARD KING	" Feb. 14, 1872.
WILLIAM B. MANN	Died Oct. 17, 1896.
JOHN H. MICHENER	" Sept. 16, 1906.
HENRY M. PHILLIPS	" Aug. 28, 1884.
GEORGE H. STUART	" April 11, 1890.
WILLIAM WELSH	" Feb. 11, 1878.

"EX-OFFICIO" MEMBERS.

DANIEL M. FOX, <i>Mayor</i>	Term expired Jan. 1, 1872.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, <i>President Select Council</i> .	" " Jan. 1, 1872.
LOUIS WAGNER, <i>President Common Council</i>	" " Jan. 2, 1871.

APPOINTMENTS ON BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS SUBSEQUENT TO SEPTEMBER 2, 1869.

APPOINTED.		
W. HEYWARD DRAYTON	Feb. 14, 1872.	Died Oct. 9, 1892.
LOUIS WAGNER	Jan. 4, 1875.	
GEORGE L. HARRISON	March 18, 1878.	Resigned Dec. 17, 1881.
BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS	Jan. 7, 1882.	Died March 29, 1900.
JOSEPH L. CAVEN	March 31, 1883.	" " 17, 1907.
WILLIAM L. ELKINS.....	Oct. 6, 1884.	" Nov. 7, 1903.
JAMES SIMPSON, M.D.	" 6, 1884.	Resigned March 5, 1888.
RICHARD VAUX	" 6, 1884.	Died March 22, 1895.
WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE	Jan. 12, 1885.	" April 19, 1889.
ALEXANDER BIDDLE (reappointed)April	2, 1888.	" May 2, 1899.
JOHN H. CONVERSE	June 3, 1889.	" " 3, 1910.
EDWARD S. BUCKLEY	" 2, 1890.	Resigned May 13, 1903.
JOHN K. CUMING	Dec. 5, 1892.	
DALLAS SANDERS	March 6, 1893.	Resigned March 15, 1906.

APPOINTED—(Continued).

JOHN M. CAMPBELL	April	15, 1895.	
EDWIN S. STUART	Dec.	7, 1896.	
WILLIAM H. LAMBERT	June	5, 1899.	Died June 1, 1912.
ALFRED MOORE	"	4, 1900.	
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN	Sept.	21, 1903.	
WILLIAM POTTER	Jan.	4, 1904.	
EDWARD B. SMITH	March	26, 1906.	
CHARLES E. MORGAN	Dec.	17, 1906.	
SAMUEL DICKSON	June	3, 1907.	
SAMUEL BELL, JR.	"	3, 1910.	
HOBART A. HARE, M.D.	Oct.	4, 1912.	

"EX-OFFICIO" MEMBERS.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,	Mayor	Jan.	1, 1872, to April	4, 1881.
SAMUEL G. KING,	"	April	4, 1881, " "	7, 1884.
WILLIAM B. SMITH,	"	"	7, 1884, " "	4, 1887.
EDWIN H. FITLER,	"	"	4, 1887, " "	6, 1891.
EDWIN S. STUART,	"	"	6, 1891, " "	1, 1895.
CHARLES F. WARWICK,	"	"	1, 1895, " "	3, 1899.
SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE,	"	"	3, 1899, " "	6, 1903.
JOHN WEAVER,	"	"	6, 1903, " "	1, 1907.
JOHN E. REYBURN,	"	"	1, 1907, " Dec.	4, 1911.
RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG,	"	Dec.	4, 1911.	

WM.E.LITTLETON, <i>President Select Council</i>	Jan.	1, 1872, " Jan.	5, 1874.
*ROBERT W. DOWNING, " " "	"	5, 1874, " July	8, 1875.
W. W. BURNELL, M.D., " " "	July	8, 1875, " Jan.	3, 1876.
*GEORGE A. SMITH, " " "	Jan.	3, 1876, " Nov.	3, 1881.
GEORGE W. BUMM, " " "	Nov.	3, 1881, " April	3, 1882.
WILLIAM B. SMITH, " " "	April	3, 1882, " "	7, 1884.
JAMES R. GATES, " " "	"	7, 1884, " "	3, 1893.
JAMES L. MILES, " " "	"	3, 1893, " Jan.	3, 1903.
EDWARD W. PATTON, " " "	Jan.	8, 1903, " April	6, 1903.
HARRY C. RANSLEY, " " "	April	6, 1903, " "	2, 1906.
SAMUEL CROTHERS, " " "	"	2, 1906, " "	1, 1907.
JAMES M. HAZLETT, " " "	"	1, 1907, " Oct.	19, 1911.
HARRY C. RANSLEY, " " "	Oct.	19, 1911.	

*HENRY HUHNS, <i>President Common Council</i>	Jan.	2, 1871, " Feb.	15, 1872.
LOUIS WAGNER, " " "	Feb.	15, 1872, " Jan.	6, 1873.
A. W. HENSZEY, " " "	Jan.	6, 1873, " "	3, 1876.
JOSEPH L. CAVEN, " " "	"	3, 1876, " April	4, 1881.
WILLIAM H. LEX, " " "	April	4, 1881, " "	7, 1884.
CHAS. LAWRENCE, " " "	"	7, 1884, " "	2, 1888.
†WILLIAM M. SMITH, " " "	"	2, 1888, " May	4, 1892.
WENCEL HARTMAN, " " "	May	12, 1892, " Dec.	28, 1899.
GEORGE McCURDY, " " "	Jan.	4, 1900, " April	2, 1906.
THOMAS F. ARMSTRONG, " " "	April	2, 1906, " "	1, 1907.
GEORGE McCURDY, " " "	"	1, 1907.	

OFFICERS.

President.

†WILLIAM WELSH	Sept.	13, 1869, to Feb.	11, 1878.
HENRY M. PHILLIPS	March	13, 1878, " Dec.	14, 1881.
ALEXANDER BIDDLE	Dec.	14, 1881, " "	10, 1884.
†W. HEYWARD DRAYTON	"	10, 1884, " Oct.	9, 1892.
LOUIS WAGNER	Nov.	9, 1892.	

Vice-President.

HENRY M. PHILLIPS	May	11, 1870, " March	13, 1878.
ALEXANDER BIDDLE	March	13, 1878, " Dec.	14, 1881.
W. HEYWARD DRAYTON	Dec.	14, 1881, " "	10, 1884.
LOUIS WAGNER	"	10, 1884, " Nov.	9, 1892.
†JAMES CAMPBELL	Nov.	9, 1892, " Jan.	27, 1893.
†JOSEPH L. CAVEN	April	12, 1893, " March	17, 1907.
†JOHN H. CONVERSE	"	10, 1907, " May	3, 1910.
†WILLIAM H. LAMBERT	June	8, 1910, " June	1, 1912.
EDWIN S. STUART	"	12, 1912.	

Secretary.

HENRY W. AREY	Feb.	25, 1870, " Jan.	9, 1878.
CHARLES T. MILLER	Jan.	9, 1878, " Dec.	31, 1884.
†FRANK M. HIGHLEY	"	1, 1885, " June	26, 1911.
LOUIS OTTO HEILAND	Oct.	11, 1911.	

* Resigned.

† Died.

THE
FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF CITY TRUSTS

To the Councils of the City of Philadelphia, to the Board of Appointment composed of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of the County of Philadelphia, and to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:

IN compliance with the Act of Assembly entitled "A Further Supplement to an Act entitled 'An Act to Incorporate the City of Philadelphia, approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four,' creating a Board called Directors of City Trusts," approved June 30, 1869, the Board of Directors of City Trusts respectfully presents this report of the several Trusts under its administration, for the year 1912.

The rooms in the Stephen Girard Building, Twelfth and Girard Streets, formerly occupied as the general offices of the Board, have been leased to the Continental-Equitable Title and Trust Company, and rooms for the offices of the Board and of the several Trusts have been fitted up in the Lafayette Building, N. E. Corner Fifth and Chestnut Streets, one of the large office buildings erected by the Girard Estate.

Mr. William H. Lambert, appointed a member of the Board June 5, 1899, died June 1, 1912. At the meeting of the Board held June 12, 1912, the following minute was adopted:

WILLIAM HARRISON LAMBERT.

Born, Reading, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1842.

Died, Germantown, Philadelphia, June 1, 1912.

Member of Board of Directors of City Trusts, June 5, 1899—June 1, 1912.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Wills Hospital and Minor Trusts, 1899-1912.

As Chairman, 1903-1912.

Girard Estate Without the City, 1899-1912.

Admission, Discipline and Discharge, 1899-1912.

Instruction, 1900-1903.

Household, 1903-1912.

Elected Vice-President of the Board, June 8, 1910.

Elected Director of the Girard Water Company, April 19, 1906.

In the death of Vice-President William Harrison Lambert, the Board of Directors of City Trusts and the entire community has met with an irreparable loss.

The long and efficient service he gave here, his fine character and lovable companionship, so won our hearts that the usual formal resolutions of respect seem totally inadequate to express our sorrow.

As Citizen, Patriot, Scholar and Administrator, his faithful deeds are an inspiration, and his memory a benediction to all who were fortunate enough to have been associated with him.

To fill the vacancy in the office of Vice-President caused by the death of Mr. Lambert, Hon. Edwin S. Stuart was elected, at the meeting held on June 12, 1912; and the Board of Appointment on October 4, 1912, appointed Dr. Hobart A. Hare to fill the vacancy in the membership of the Board.

The number of Trusts under our direction continues at 43, and classify as follows:

Girard Estate	1
Delaware Avenue Fund	1
Building Fund	1
Fuel and food	15
Hospitals	4
House of Correction and Almshouse	3
Library	1
Loans to artificers	2
Medals	4
Pensions	1
Poor, relief of	5
Schools	4
Miscellaneous	1
	<hr/>
	43
	<hr/>

The reports of the Executive Officers having charge of the above Trusts are printed as a part of this report, and it gives us pleasure to say that the officers and employes continue to discharge faithfully the duties assigned to them.

The report of the PRESIDENT OF THE GIRARD COLLEGE (Appendix D) gives in detail the work of the past year, and the several suggestions it contains will be considered by the proper Committees.

The following changes occurred in the Faculty of the College:

RESIGNED:

Pierre Francois Giroud, Professor of French.
 Charles R. Hansell, Teacher of Phonography.
 Miss Margaret Wylie, Teacher in Grammar School.
 Miss Charlotte E. Overn, Teacher in Grammar School.
 Miss Elizabeth McDuffee, Teacher in Grammar School.
 Miss Katharine H. Brophy, Teacher in Grammar School.

Miss Elizabeth H. MacFarland, Teacher in Grammar School.

Miss Clara R. Hobbs, Teacher in Primary School.

Miss Jane Detweiler, Teacher in Primary School.

Miss Mary J. Diven, Teacher in Primary School.

Miss M. Jennie Dome, Teacher in Primary School.

Alfred J. Rudolph, Instructor in Plumbing.

APPOINTED:

Dr. S. L. Millard Rosenberg, Professor of Romance Languages.

James L. Cannon, Teacher of Commercial Subjects.

Marshall K. Steele, Teacher of History.

Aubrey W. Michener, Assistant to Professor of Chemistry and Physics.

Miss May Singer Ward, Teacher in Primary School.

Miss M. Helen McHenry, Teacher in Elementary School.

Miss Rena W. Murphey, Teacher in Primary School.

Miss Rachel W. Walker, Teacher in Primary School.

Miss Mary P. Wardle, Teacher in Primary School.

TRANSFERRED:

Miss Harriet E. Matthews, Teacher in Grammar School, to become Teacher of Mathematics and Science in High School.

Miss Katherine K. Hobbs, Teacher of Elocution, to become Teacher of English in the High School.

The following is the list of the celebrations of Commencements and of Anniversaries, with the names of the speakers:

New Year's Day: Mr. William T. Ellis.

Lincoln's Birthday: Hon. John Stewart, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Washington's Birthday: Dr. Albert E. McKinley, Dean of Temple University.

Memorial Day: Major Moses Veale.

Thanksgiving Day: Mr. Roy Smith Wallace.

Commencement, January 25th: Hon. John Wanamaker.

Commencement, June 27th: Mr. J. H. Jefferis.

"Founder's Day" celebration was marked by the usual large attendance. The Alumni and their friends who honored us in great numbers with their presence, seemed to be thoroughly gratified at the arrangements made for their entertainment.

The Anniversary Address was delivered by His Honor, Rudolph Blankenburg, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Major General Charles Bowman Dougherty, Commanding Division N. G. of Pennsylvania, and Staff reviewed the Battalion of Cadets.

A special feature of the celebration was the presentation by the Alumni of a Chronological Tablet setting forth the main facts of Stephen Girard's life, the speech of dedication being made by Dr. Henry Kraemer, a graduate of the College. The Tablet has been placed in the Chapel.

The affairs of the HOUSEHOLD of the College continue in the usual satisfactory condition, the large family of 1512 pupils and of 450 teachers, officers, and employes being well cared for by the Matron and her assistants.

The following changes occurred in the Staff of Household Officers:

RESIGNED:

Mr. Marshall K. Steele, Prefect.

Mr. William E. Brown, Prefect.

Mrs. Emma Noble, Governess.

Miss Mary L. Koplin, Governess.

APPOINTED:

Mr. J. Wesley Post, Prefect.

Mr. George T. Mosher, Prefect.

Miss Irene Mallams, Governess.

Miss Laura Kay, Governess.

Miss Mary E. Crawford, Governess.

Mrs. Charlotte Donaghy, Governess.

Miss M. Bella Loy, Governess.

Miss Nettie Markward, Governess.

Miss Grace R. Owens, Assistant to Matron in Building No. 7.

The LIBRARIAN reports that during the year 5634 visits were paid to the Library by officers and teachers and 11,987 by pupils; 12,055 books were issued, 8719 to officers and teachers and 3336 to pupils; an increase over 1911 of 516 books issued to the former class, and of 1038 books issued to the latter class. Of these issues, 2763 were periodicals and 5639 books of fiction. The books classify as follows:

	1911.	1912.	In- crease.	De- crease.
Arts, fine	216	220	4	...
Arts, useful	134	197	63	...
Biography	351	298	...	53
Education	614	748	134	...
Fiction	4,413	5,639	1,226	...
General works	95	73	...	22
History	322	308	...	14
Literature	596	815	219	...
Periodicals	2,835	2,763	...	72
Philology	8	17	9	...
Philosophy	104	122	18	...
Religion	79	82	3	...
Science	339	419	80	...
Travels	395	354	...	41
Total	<u>10,501</u>	<u>12,055</u>	<u>1,756</u>	<u>202</u>
Net increase			<u>1,554</u>	

It is interesting to note that the greatest increase in the number of books issued, as per the classification of the Librarian, was in

Fiction	1,226
Travels	219

The additions to the Library were 571 bound volumes and 127 pamphlets; 20 volumes were discarded; leaving in the Library 18,620 books and pamphlets.

The largest number of books was issued in November .. 1,184

The smallest number in December 797

There are also 32 libraries connected with the several Sections, and which are used only by the pupils constituting the particular Section. These libraries contain a total of 4800 books, and 17,677 volumes are reported as having been read during the year.

In view of the important work in connection with our Infirmary, special attention is called to the reports of the various Medical Officers, which are printed in connection with Appendix D, and which summarize as follows:

In the Dental Department:

1152 boys were examined.

There were:

11,494 operations.

4,819 fillings

170 teeth devitalized.

187 putrescent teeth and abscesses treated.

857 root-canals filled.

10 crowns and bridges inserted.

35 permanent teeth extracted.

1 permanent tooth replanted.

74 cases of malocclusion under treatment.

An exhibit showing the work done in this Department was sent to the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography, which met in Washington last year. This exhibit was the only one sent to this Congress, and was favorably commented upon.

The Ophthalmologist reports:

Total number of boys examined	301
“ “ “ “ refracted	161
“ “ “ “ ordered glasses	131

The Chief of the Ear, Nose and Throat Department reports that a systematic examination of all the pupils of the College has been made, and that there is on record a detailed account of the aural, nasal and pharyngeal condition of each boy; 177 operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids were advised, 145 other cases held under observation, and 89 cases of catarrhal and inflammatory conditions treated.

The total number of cases treated in the Infirmary compared with 1911 was as follows:

PUPILS.

	Dispensary.	Ear, &c. Clinic.	Eye Clinic.	Wards.	Total.
1911	4,382	208	1,125	2,579	8,294
1912	3,191	1,343	1,419	2,802	8,755
	<u>— 1,191</u>	<u>+ 1,135</u>	<u>+ 294</u>	<u>+ 223</u>	<u>+ 461</u>

The increase in the number of pupils treated in the Ear, Nose and Throat clinic is due to the fact that a large num-

ber of cases heretofore treated in the Dispensary were transferred to the Department named.

The number of cases of pneumonia treated, compared with the year 1911 increased from 16 to 20. There were no cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever or measles. Among the contagious or infectious diseases treated were:

- 2 typhoid fever.
- 1 infantile paralysis.
- 1 whooping cough.
- 105 mumps.
- 2 chicken pox.

There were also treated:

- 438 cases of acute bronchitis.
- 395 " " acute and follicular tonsillitis.
- 443 " " indigestion.
- 221 " " migraine.
- 110 " " conjunctivitis.

These five conditions represent 57 per cent. of all the cases treated in the wards.

There were 181 operations, an increase over 1911 of 81. (125 of these operations were for tonsilectomy and adenectomy).

There were two deaths during the year, both being caused by pneumonia.

The following table shows the death rate of the pupils of the College by decades:

1848-1857	7.5	per thousand.
1858-1867	5.1	"
1868-1877	3.1	"
1878-1887	4.2	"
1888-1897	4.1	"
1898-1907	2.8	"
In 1908 the percentage was	2.0	"
" 1909 " " "	2.0	"
" 1910 " " "	2.0	"
" 1911 " " "	0.0	"
" 1912 " " "	1.3	"

The STEWARD reports in detail the repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds, and provisions furnished.

The average cost of subsistence *per capita* of pupils, \$110.17 includes that furnished the officers and employes at the College tables; but it is calculated only upon the average number of pupils, 1504.

The total expenditures for the support of the Girard College amounted to \$650,056.04, an increase of \$73,106.22 over the previous year.

These expenditures were as follows:

For Household	\$501,793.87
" Instruction	\$142,553.31
" Admission, Discipline, and Discharge	\$5,708.86
an average <i>per capita</i> of pupils ...	\$432.22

The increased cost *per capita* from \$386.40 in 1911 to \$432.22 in 1912, must be ascribed chiefly to

Salaries and wages	\$12.12
Clothing	11.84
Repairs to buildings	10.94
Battalion of cadets	6.65
Subsistence	5.86

Improvements and repairs to buildings were made at a cost of \$58,586.50.

The reports of the President and Steward of the College give in detail the work done.

The population of the College during the year 1912 was as follows:

Number of pupils January 1st, 1912	1,473
Admitted during the year	219
	<u>1,692</u>

During the year there were

college indentures cancelled to enable boys to accept employment	111
returned to mothers and friends, trans- ferred to other institutions, &c.	35
left at eighteen years of age	30
expelled	2
died	2
	<u>180</u>
Number of pupils December 31st, 1912	1,512
Officers, Instruction	86
Household	61
Admission	2
	<u>149</u>
Employes, Instruction	2
Household	299
	<u>301</u>
	<u>450</u>
Total, December 31st, 1912	<u><u>1,962</u></u>

The following table shows the number of applicants registered for admission to Girard College, and the number of boys in the College, on December 31st, 1912, born in the several counties of Pennsylvania:

County	On the list of Applicants	In the College	County	On the list of Applicants	In the College
Allegheny	10	16	McKean	2	1
Armstrong	2	0	Mifflin	3	9
Bedford	3	4	Monroe	5	4
Berks	17	25	Montgomery ..	30	51
Blair	11	22	Montour	1	2
Bradford	1	5	Northampton .	9	15
Bucks	4	16	Northumberland	10	30
Cambria	6	9	Potter	1	1
Carbon	1	10	Schuylkill	27	60
Centre	5	5	Snyder	0	2
Chester	17	34	Somerset	1	3
Clearfield	11	25	Sullivan	3	3
Clinton	3	15	Susquehanna ..	4	9
Columbia	4	14	Tioga	1	2
Crawford	6	4	Union	0	2
Cumberland. . . .	3	7	Venango	1	1
Dauphin	14	15	Washington ...	1	1
Delaware	14	57	Wayne	1	6
Elk	1	5	Westmoreland .	3	5
Erie	0	3	Wyoming	2	1
Fayette	2	0	York	2	7
Forrest	0	1		<u>352</u>	<u>685</u>
Franklin	3	4	Philadelphia (out-		
Fulton	1	1	side of Old City)	252	756
Greene	0	1	Old City of Phila-		
Huntingdon ...	3	9	delphia	5	71
Indiana	3	3		<u>609</u>	<u>1,512</u>
Jefferson	15	15	Outside of the		
Juniata	1	5	Commonwealth		
Lackawanna ..	27	37	of Pennsylvania	24	0
Lancaster	10	16		<u>633</u>	<u>1,512</u>
Lebanon	0	6		<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>
Lehigh	5	6	An increase over		
Luzerne	24	62	1911 of	23	39
Lycoming	18	13		<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>

There are pupils in the College from 54 counties, and applicants registered for admission from 49 of the 67 counties of the State.

Applications for registry of admission must be made to the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge, whose office is located in the College.

The Superintendent of Admission and Discharge reports (Appendix D) 219 admissions and 180 discharges, and a list of the occupations, so far as it has been possible to secure this information, of those discharged in recent years.

The report of the SUPERINTENDENT OF GIRARD ESTATE (Appendix A) shows the following receipts:

	Gross.	Net.
From Real Estate within the City	\$1,054,624.13	\$504,914.33
Stocks, Bonds, &c.	368,638.88	307,426.39
Total	<u>\$1,423,263.01</u>	<u>\$812,340.72</u>
From same sources in 1911	1,356,492.35	821,828.94
an increase in gross income of	<u>\$66,770.66</u>	
a decrease in net income of		<u>\$9,488.22</u>

The total collections from rents amount to 94 per cent. upon the gross rental value of \$1,026,525.02.

The development of the property in the Southern Section of the City continues satisfactorily. 54 dwellings on Wolf, Twenty-first, Ritner Streets and Passyunk Avenue were completed, and all occupied; the 281 dwellings heretofore erected are constantly rented.

36 new houses are in process of erection on Lambert Street between Porter and Shunk Streets. These houses will be two-story, nine room semi-detached dwellings, When they are completed the Girard Estate will have erected 371 dwellings in this locality.

The power plant, Twentieth Street and Oregon Avenue, furnishes heat, light and hot water for domestic consumption, to all these buildings, and to meet the increasing demand due to the erection of new buildings, additional machinery is being installed.

The building for the Free Library at Twentieth and Shunk Streets is now in course of erection, and is expected to be ready for occupancy in the latter part of the year.

The Board of Viewers has made an award of \$25,884.96, for the taking of the property at the southeast corner of Twenty-second and Ritner Streets, for the use of the Board of Public Education for school purposes.

A small tract of land in the vicinity of Third and Ritner Streets, is owned by the Girard Estate, and plans for its improvement are under consideration.

The Girard Estate has paid to the City of Philadelphia during the past year:

		1911.
for taxes	\$225,720.69	\$217,357.59
and for water rents	\$13,053.17	\$12,519.15

This is an increase of 4 per cent. for taxes and of 4 per cent. for water rents.

In addition to these payments large sums have been expended for the building of sewers, the laying of water pipes and the curbing of streets as follows:

Sewers constructed:

Lambert Street, Porter to Shunk Street;
 Passyunk Avenue, Twenty-first to Twenty-third
 Street;

Water Pipe laid:—

Ritner Street, Twenty-first to Twenty-second Street;
Twenty-first Street, between Johnston and Bigler
Streets;

Twenty-second Street, Passyunk Avenue to Ritner
Street;

Shunk Street, Twentieth to Twenty-first Street;

Curbing:

Ritner Street, Twenty-first to Twenty-second Street;

All of this work was done without cost to the Municipality.

The "SINKING FUND FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO REAL ESTATE in the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-sixth Wards of the City of Philadelphia," established for reasons given in our report for the year 1910, amounts to \$24,045.47.

The SINKING FUND FOR THE STOCK OF THE GIRARD WATER COMPANY, established for reasons given in detail in our report for the year 1906, amounts to \$39,281.53.

In the FIRE INSURANCE FUND

the assets amount to	\$96,041.26
and the amount at risk to	<u>\$2,337,850.00</u>
an increase in assets of	\$12,032.89
and an increase of amount at risk of	<u>\$87,000.00</u>

The investments of the RESIDUARY FUND of the Girard Estate in Stocks, and in Bonds and Mortgages, as compared with the year 1911, show an increase.

At the close of the year 1912 they amounted to	\$7,824,300.00
an increase of	<u>\$359,100.00</u>

the net income was	\$319,515.80
an increase of	<u>\$8,748.45</u>
The new investments were in:—	
Philadelphia City Loans	\$281,500.00
Mortgages	<u>\$419,500.00</u>
Girard Water Company stock	\$25,300.00
Ground Rent	<u>\$35,000.00</u>

The income from the FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE EASTERN FRONT OF THE CITY AND FOR THE REMOVAL OF WOODEN BUILDINGS FROM THE OLD CITY OF PHILADELPHIA is being expended, as directed in Mr. Girard's will, in cleaning and lighting the streets at the Delaware River front.

The income from investments was	\$19,810.50
and the expenditures for the purpose of the Trust were	<u>16,562.83</u>
the total of the investments on December 31st, 1912, was	<u>\$500,000.00</u>
the amount bequeathed by Mr. Girard.	

The accumulated income of this Fund has been expended in extensive improvements, such as widening Delaware Avenue, installing concrete bulkheads, etc. The expense of cleaning and repairing the streets in this section of the City has been assumed by the Municipality, the Girard Estate bearing only the expense of lighting and minor incidental items.

The briefing and indexing of the correspondence of Mr. Girard continues:

Briefing:

Outgoing letters, 1818-1819.

Incoming letters, 1817-1819.

Indexing:

Outgoing letters, 1815-1816.

• Incoming letters, 1816 and part of 1817.

The report of the Superintendent of the Girard Estate (printed as Appendix A) of which the above is a summary, is commended to your careful consideration.

The report of the SUPERINTENDENT (Appendix A), with the report of the ENGINEER OF THE GIRARD ESTATE IN SCHUYLKILL AND COLUMBIA COUNTIES (Appendix B), gives a full account of the important operations in connection with the Girard Estate lands in these counties.

The total receipts were:

	Gross	Net
in 1912	\$661,854.81	\$560,353.54
in 1911	720,061.89	616,640.94
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Decrease	\$58,207.08	\$56,287.40
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

This decrease was caused principally by the strike of the miners of coal during the months of April and May of last year.

The mining leases of the Girard Estate number 12 (one lease covering two operations), and the washery leases, 1—total, 13.

Work under all these leases continued during the year 1912, the output being exceeded in only two previous years—1907 and 1911, the latter year being the greatest in the history of the Estate.

The total shipments were	1,964,859	Tons
to which should be added the coal used in colliery operations	250,243	"
Total coal mined	2,215,102	"
9 operations decreased their shipments	261,343	"
and 6 increased theirs	64,155	"
a net decrease of	197,188	"
The largest shipment in 1912 was from Hammond Colliery	325,004	"
The total coal shipped from the Girard Es- tate from 1863 to 1912—50 years—was..	59,301,973	"
In 1912 the average royalty on all coal shipped from the Girard lands was	\$0.3480	per ton
and in 1911 it was .....	.3429	" "
an increase of	\$0.0051	" "

The colliery improvements are all in good condition. 5.6 miles of new gangway, with working breasts and airways, and 957 yards of tunnels from one coal bed to another were driven during the year.

There were two mine fires during the year, one at Packer No. 4 Colliery, and the other at Kehleys Run Colliery, both being at the mouth of openings to the surface. They were promptly discovered and quickly extinguished.

The fire in William Penn Colliery, mentioned in previous reports, has been sealed off since February 28, 1911, and it is hoped is extinguished.

The proving of the coal measures upon the lands of the Girard Water Company under and near the reservoirs, which was begun by the Girard Estate in 1910, has been completed, at a total cost of \$17,929.49. A lease

covering most of the coal thus proved has been made, but no mining operations have been begun.

The coal reclaimed from culm banks and shipped to market in 1912 amounted to 409,908 tons, yielding an average royalty of 19.37 cents per ton. In 1889 the first washery was opened upon the Girard Estate and in the twenty-four years since then, the shipments from these culm banks have amounted to 3,151,618 tons, with receipts from royalty from these shipments of \$578,961.94.

The percentage of the different sizes of coal shipped compared with previous years, is as follows:

Year	Large Per cent	Chestnut Per cent	Pea Per cent	Buckwheat Per cent	Rice Per cent	Barley Per cent	Culm Per cent	Per Cent
1863.....	90.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
1867.....	87.49	12.17	.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
1878.....	77.22	12.52	10.19	.07	.....	.....	.....	100
1895.....	50.64	20.31	11.51	16.54	1.00	.....	.....	100
1902.....	30.67	19.09	15.47	23.49	10.25	.82	.21	100
1906.....	39.65	17.48	12.81	17.87	9.68	2.51	.....	100
1911.....	34.22	20.00	11.71	18.55	10.32	5.20	.....	100
1912.....	34.91	19.61	11.64	18.98	10.17	4.69	.....	100

The net changes in shipment were a decrease of 4.71 per cent. of Pea, Chestnut, and larger coal, and a corresponding increase in the smaller sizes.

The total shipment of anthracite coal in the

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was 63,610,578 Tons

which is a decrease from the previous year of 6,343,721 “

which was the largest of any year.

The statements of production in the United

States, bituminous and anthracite, in 1912,

are not yet completed; but in 1911 it

was 443,054,614 Long Tons.

The Engineer gives detailed reports of the varied mining operations by our lessees, and the facts and figures given will be of great value to those interested in the mining and shipment of coal.

Forest fires burned over an area of approximately 30 acres during the year 1912. The damage was slight, nothing but brush and small sprouts being injured. The area burned over in 1911 was 715 acres, with slight damage.

The 566 lot leases are nearly all located in the vicinity of collieries and are occupied by dwellings, stables and other outbuildings. The removal of some of these buildings from their present to other locations, because of the extension of the culm banks of the collieries, is being gradually consummated.

The 6 farm leases are for 668 acres of land in the Catawissa Valley, of which 376 acres are under cultivation. 29 other leases are for reservoir sites, rights of way for pipe lines, for telephone and telegraph lines, and for tracks of railroads and of trolley companies.

The total income from lot, farm and timber leases, from the sale of stone and sand, and from other miscellaneous sources was \$20,122.45.

The length of pipes of the Girard Water Company under the lands of the Girard Estate continues at 10½ miles. These pipes were laid and are maintained by the Estate and an annual rental of \$15,000 was paid by the Water Company.

The public roads of Butler, Mahanoy, West Mahanoy and Kline Townships in Schuylkill County, and of Conyngham Township in Columbia County, are made and kept in repair by the large taxpayers in these townships, under the Act of the Legislature of June 22d,

1893, without a regular tax levy, at their own expense, proportioned among themselves according to their assessment values.

By this plan better roads are made and kept in proper repair, without expense to the general taxpayers, and at a less cost to the landowners than if made by the highway officials of the several townships.

The taxes of the Girard Estate in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties

in 1912 were	\$70,495.20
in 1911	67,752.83
	<hr/>
an increase	\$2,742.37
	<hr/>

On December 16th, Mr. Emil C. Wagner, Assistant Superintendent of the Girard Estate in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties since March 1st, 1869, died.*

* The following Minute on his death was adopted by the Board at its meeting of February 14th, 1913:—

“WHEREAS this Board has been advised of the death on December 16th, 1912, of Mr. Emil C. Wagner, Assistant Superintendent of the Girard Estate, resident at Girardville, Pennsylvania,

AND WHEREAS Mr. Wagner was at the time of his death the senior officer in the employ of this Board, he having entered upon his duties March 1st, 1869;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, That in the death of Mr. Wagner the Board has lost an experienced and valued official, and desires to place on record its appreciation of the service rendered to the Girard Estate by him during a period of nearly forty-four years, and to express its sympathy with his bereaved family, and directs that this Minute be entered upon the records of the Board, and that a copy be forwarded to the family of Mr. Wagner.

The report of the GIRARD WATER COMPANY (Appendix C) shows an increase of 71,433,608 gallons over 1911, 444,729,136 gallons of water being furnished to

- 10 collieries
- 1 washery
- 3 railroad companies
- 10 towns and villages

24

There are also agreements for

- 4 reservoir sites and water rights
- 1 privilege to cut ice
- 1 right of way for railroad tracks to ice houses
- 1 " " " " pole line
- 9 lot leases

16

The quantity of water furnished in 1912 was the largest in the history of the Company, being 58,901,620 gallons more than in 1907, the year of previous greatest consumption.

The total consumption of water in 1912 was as follows:

for colliery use	327,491,336	gallons	74	per cent.
for railroad use	18,208,400	"	4	" "
for domestic use	99,029,400	"	22	" "
	<hr/>		<hr/>	
	444,729,136	"	100	" "
	<hr/>		<hr/>	

The water is distributed to the consumers through the following water mains leased from the Girard Estate:

12 inch	10,518	feet
8 "	22,802	"
6 "	11,222	"
4 "	10,011	"

54,553 feet or 10½ miles

Under the three agreements with the Railroad Companies there were consumed	18,208,400	gallons
an increase over 1911 of	<u>14,100</u>	"
and under the 8 agreements for domestic purposes	99,029,400	"
an increase over 1911 of	<u>13,769,600</u>	"
The smallest consumption was in April ..	16,841,400	"
and the largest in January	<u>49,965,400</u>	"

During the 29 years of the existence of the Company 7,137,330,289 gallons have been supplied.

The charges for water to the small consumers are at the rate of 10 cents per 1000 gallons, and to the collieries and to other large consumers, a minimum charge of \$50 per month for 1,000,000 gallons or less, and 10 cents per 1000 gallons for all used in excess of 1,000,000 gallons.

The average receipts during 1912 were	8.49	cents per 1000 gallons
and for 1911	<u>8.35</u>	" " " "

The receipts for the year were:

Water rents	\$37,124.66
Rent of real estate	1,643.08
Interest bank account	255.89
Ice cutting	255.00
Sale of timber	44.03
	<u>\$39,322.66</u>
An increase over 1911 of	<u>\$5,403.43</u>

The payments were:

Taxes	\$3,855.06
Rent of pipe lines	15,000.00
Repairs and improvements to reservoirs	63.10
Salaries	1,953.33
Traveling expenses	46.00
Miscellaneous expenses	515.19
Stationery and printing	75.85
Forestry	344.42
General maintenance	22.00
	<u>\$21,874.95</u>
Dividends paid	11,975.00
Purchase of land on Whiskey Mill Creek	47.50
Purchase of land on Dreshers Run	30,419.81
Preparation of plans for construction of additional reservoirs	969.40
Erection of Pumping Station, Dreshers Run	12.75
	<u><u>\$65,299.41</u></u>

The weather records kept at the reservoirs of the Company show a total precipitation for the twelve months ended December 31st, 1912, of 57.55 inches
Average for 25 years preceding 53.80 "

an increase of 3.75 "

The greatest precipitation was in August 7.63 inches

and the least precipitation was in January 2.17 "

The total snow fall was 66.00 inches

There was rain or snow fall on 162 days

the greatest being in January, March and April .. 18 "

Our reservoirs were last full on May 29th of this year, but the supply of stored water was at no time at an alarmingly low stage, the smallest quantity being 102,959,154 gallons on August 10th, which is 34,454,419 gallons more than the lowest quantity reported in 1911, 68,504,735 gallons, which was on August 25th.

There was no restriction in the supply of water during 1912 to any of the customers of the Company.

244.64 acres of farm and timber land on the watershed of Dreshers Run were purchased in 1912 for future increase of the source of supply and the storage of water. The property of the Company consists at present of 7834.33 acres of land, with 4 reservoirs of a capacity of 177,029,903 gallons, which are supplied with water from Lost Creek and Raven's Run, both streams having their sources upon the lands of the Water Company and of the Girard Estate.

No forest fires burned over land belonging to the Girard Water Company. The land is partly enclosed by $6\frac{1}{3}$ miles of stone wall and there have been planted upon it 252,050 trees which are doing well, the plantations having been exempt from forest fires.

The property is cared for by two reservoir watchmen, occupying, with their families, two well-built stone cottages.

Mr. Emil C. Wagner, Superintendent of the Girard Water Company since its organization in 1883, died on December 16th, 1912.

The report of the SUPERINTENDENT OF MINOR TRUSTS (Appendix E) contains in condensed form the statements of the financial and statistical accounts of 41 trusts.

The cost of the administration of all the Minor Trusts was \$4,014.12 which is charged to the several trusts in proportion to their invested capital.

The Capital accounts, the current receipts and expenditures, and the receipts from legacies, donations, &c., summarize as follows:

Total capital of all the Minor Trusts	\$2,013,325.20
an increase over 1911 of	\$43,581.24
The current income was	\$70,653.69
an increase over 1911 of	\$1,196.76

The extraordinary receipts for the Wills Hospital were from the following sources:

from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on account of appropriations for main- tenance	\$9,375.00
--	------------

from donations:

Philadelphia & Reading Railway Com- pany	\$508.01
The Midvale Steel Company	100.00
Baldwin Locomotive Works	100.00
Frederick Hemsley	50.00
Edward L. Gorman	25.00
Leo W. Ross	25.00
Sundry contributors	182.00
	<u>990.01</u>

Carried forward \$10,365.01

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$10,365.01
Donation Day, April 2d	\$1,038.00
Donation boxes at the hospital	168.60
	<u>\$1,206.60</u>

from legacies:

Estate of Lewis Elkin	\$1,539.32
“ “ George Pratt	8,000.00
“ “ Anna B. Henszey	5,000.00
	<u>14,539.32</u>
Total receipts from these sources	<u>\$26,110.93</u>
A decrease from 1911 of	<u>\$8,757.14</u>

The legacies were added to the permanent fund and the other amounts are included in the current income.

The principal expenditures under the Minor Trusts were:

Wills Hospital Maintenance	\$33,438.25
Mary Shields Almshouse Fund	<u>\$4,040.95</u>
Fuel Funds	<u>\$8,697.21</u>
Food: Bread and Soup	<u>\$1,089.00</u>
Books, medals, school purposes, &c., including annual payment to the Southwark Library from the Grover Estate	<u>\$1,329.70</u>
Simon Muhr Scholarships	<u>\$4,779.39</u>

The MARY SHIELDS ALMSHOUSE FUND continues its work “to relieve and make more comfortable the sick and insane poor at the Almshouse in Philadelphia.”

The expenditures during 1912 were for	
coach rides and trolley excursions, concerts, entertainments, &c.	\$1,322.24
salary of Visiting Physician	300.00
books, games, musical instruments, &c.	405.91
provisions and delicacies	2,012.80
	<hr/>
	\$4,040.95
	<hr/>

The funds under the bequests of Dr. Bushrod Washington James for the BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE and for the BUSHROD LIBRARY are still insufficient for the work contemplated by the testator, the net income for the former being but \$2,779.56 and for the latter \$2,044.17.

Under the authority of the Orphans' Court, the income is to be invested and added to the capital fund until the principal becomes sufficient for the purposes provided in the will.

The total assets for the Eye and Ear Institute are..	\$99,222.79
and for the Library	<hr/> \$89,724.80

From the income of the THOMAS D. GROVER FUND the sum of \$300 was paid to the Southwark Library Company, and from the income of the JULIANA H. GOOD FUND the sum of \$125 was expended in the purchase of 258 books for the library of the House of Correction.

From the income of the STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND there was expended the sum of \$490.82 for subscriptions to magazines, musical instruments, &c., for five grammar schools in the (old) City of Philadelphia.

The income from the SIMON MUHR FUND supports twelve scholarships as follows:

- 3 young men and
- 1 young woman in the University of Pennsylvania.
- 1 young man in Harvard University.
- 3 young women in Cornell University.
- 2 young women in Bryn Mawr College.
- 1 young man in Hahnemann Medical College.
- 1 young man in Princeton University.

The capital of the Fund is \$112,220.33

The FRANKLIN INSTITUTE BUILDING FUND, which is held in trust for the erection of a building for the use of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts

now has assets amounting to \$361,162.98

an increase over 1911 of \$9,274.64

increased income from investments.

The selection of a site for the location of the new Franklin Institute Building is still under consideration.

The customary awards of two gold and two silver medals were made to the ranking scholars in the General Course of the Girls' High School, under the provisions of the HANNAH M. DODD MEDAL FUND.

Two gold medals were awarded to graduates of the Southern Manual Training High School, under the provisions of the GEORGE A. VARE MEDAL FUND.

The condition of the JOHN SCOTT and the DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FUNDS for loans to "young married artificers," &c., is as last year, no loans having been applied for.

The total assets for the Benjamin Franklin Fund are	\$49,630.60
and for the John Scott Loan Fund	<u>\$45,977.11</u>

Upon the recommendation of the Franklin Institute, three medals and premiums, accompanied by the usual certificate, were awarded from the income of the JOHN SCOTT MEDAL FUND.

From the income of fourteen FUEL FUNDS, orders for coal were distributed under the personal direction of the members of the Board.

850 tons were paid for from the income of the Thomas D. Grover Fund. The conditions of this Trust limit the distribution "among white widows of respectable character, who are housekeepers or roomkeepers, born within the limits of the United States of America, whose husbands shall have died within the present defined boundaries of the district of Southwark."

The other coal purchased was distributed as follows:

1 trust in the former district of Spring Garden	16½ tons
1 trust in the former district of the Northern Liberties	42½ "
5 trusts in the old city of Philadelphia	248 "
5 trusts in the present city of Philadelphia	268 "
1 trust in the former districts of Southwark and of the Northern Liberties	3½ "
Total	<u><u>578½</u></u> "

The total distribution during the year 1912 amounted to 1428½ tons, costing the 14 fuel funds \$8,697.21.

In addition to this amount, the recipients of the 100 tons under the BOUDINOT TRUST paid \$2.00 per ton for the coal sent them.

The incomes of the PAUL BECK SOUP FUND, the ANDREW R. CHAMBERS FUND and the SAMUEL SCOTTEN FUND, amounting to \$564 and the specific bequest of \$300 provided in the will of THOMAS D. GROVER, were distributed to the various soup societies of the city.

From the income of the legacy of ARCHIBALD THOMSON, bread costing \$225 was distributed to the poor through the Wayfarers Lodge at No. 1720 Lombard Street, and the Federation of Day Nurseries in the old City.

From the income of the RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG PENSION FUND, \$170 was paid to each of the three funds; The Police Pension Fund, Firemen's Pension Fund and Teachers' Annuity Fund.

The report of the SURGICAL STAFF and of the SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WILLS HOSPITAL (Appendix F) give detailed and interesting statistics of the work of year.

RETIRED (on expiration of term of service):

Dr. F. B. Moore, Resident Surgeon.

RESIGNED:

Dr. L. H. Teeter, Resident Surgeon.

Dr. Ivan Fawcett, Resident Surgeon.

APPOINTED:

Dr. F. B. Moore, Resident Surgeon.

Dr. C. M. Buckner, Resident Surgeon.

Dr. Wm. Francis Harrigan, Resident Surgeon.

Number of patients admitted:

House patients	1,070
Clinic patients	14,614
Total	<u>15,684</u>

The average number of beds occupied was	63
the largest number being in May	86
and the smallest number being in October ..	30
The average stay of house patients was	21 days
and the expenditure per patient was	\$31.25
The total expenditure for maintenance was	\$33,438.25

Number of patients treated:

	1911.	1912	In- crease.	De- crease.
House	1,050	1,113	63	.....
Clinic	15,279	14,614	.....	665

Number of visits of patients to clinics 65,763

Number admitted as House patients,

	1911.	1912.	Inc.
resident in Philadelphia	300	338	38
resident elsewhere	681	732	51
Total	<u>981</u>	<u>1,070</u>	<u>89</u>

The House patients are classified as follows:

	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Number on January 1st, 1912	33	10	43
Admitted 1912	757	313	1,070
	<u>790</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>1,113</u>
Discharged 1912	752	302	1,054
Remaining December 31st, 1912	<u>38</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>59</u>

The discharges were as follows:

Cured	624
Improved	354
Unimproved	49
Left without discharge	23
Died	4
	<hr/>
	1,054
	<hr/>

The total number of patients treated at clinics is classified as follows:

from 47 of the 67 counties of this Commonwealth	13,667
from 14 other States	947
	<hr/>
	14,614
	<hr/>

Of those admitted as House patients, there came from	
49 counties of this Commonwealth	897
from 10 other States	173
	<hr/>
	1,070
	<hr/>

Total number of patients treated since the opening of the Hospital in 1834:

House patients	32,532
	<hr/>
Clinic patients	448,328
	<hr/>

The residences of patients are as follows:

Pennsylvania	House Patients	Clinic Patients	Total	Pennsylvania	House Patients	Clinic Patients	Total
Adams County	1	1	2	Luzerne County	52	24	76
Allegheny "	4	6	10	Lycoming "	4	8	12
Beaver "	0	1	1	Mercer "	2	0	2
Bedford "	0	5	5	Mifflin "	9	9	18
Berks "	6	27	33	Monroe "	1	3	4
Blair "	58	47	105	Montgom'y "	31	309	340
Bradford "	3	4	7	Montour "	1	1	2
Bucks "	9	74	83	N'hampton "	31	25	56
Cambria "	6	1	7	N'thumb'd "	28	39	67
Cameron "	0	2	2	Perry "	3	8	11
Carbon "	7	10	17	Philadelphia "	338	12,339	12,677
Centre "	7	1	8	Potter "	8	0	8
Chester "	25	105	130	Schuylkill "	74	92	166
Clearfield "	6	10	16	Snyder "	2	2	4
Clinton "	14	15	29	Somerset "	1	2	3
Columbia "	6	5	11	Sullivan "	2	2	4
Cumberland "	5	3	8	Susqueh'na "	0	1	1
Dauphin "	26	55	81	Tioga "	1	1	2
Delaware "	31	365	396	Union "	4	1	5
Erie "	1	0	1	Wayne "	2	0	2
Fayette "	1	0	1	Westmorel'd "	1	0	1
Franklin "	3	1	4	Wyoming "	1	1	2
Huntingdon "	7	5	12	York "	2	4	6
Indiana "	2	2	4				
Jefferson "	2	0	2	Total from Penn-			
Juniata "	4	4	8	sylvania	897	13,667	14,564
Lackawanna "	31	8	39	Other states	173	947	1,120
Lancaster "	12	18	30				
Lawrence "	0	1	0	Total	1,070	14,614	15,684
Lebanon "	4	3	7				
Lehigh "	18	17	35				

SUMMARY OF DISEASES.

Affections of the Lids and Eyebrows	1,072
" " Lachrymal apparatus	174
" " Conjunctiva	1,925
" " Cornea	2,133
" " Sclera	51
" " Crystalline lens	788
" " Iris and Ciliary Body	360
" " Choroid	209

Carried forward 6,712

<i>Brought forward</i>	6,712
Affections of the Vitreous Humor	163
" " Retina and Optic Nerve	423
" " Eyeball	129
" " Orbit and Sinuses	40
" " Muscles and Nerves	531
Glaucoma	126
Anomalies of Refraction and Accommodation	6,815
	<hr/>
	14,939
	<hr/>

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

Cataract (primary and secondary)	514
Operations on the Iris	162
" " Cornea and Sclera	455
" " Conjunctiva	92
" " Eyeball	195
" " Lachrymal Apparatus	239
" " Lids and Eyebrows	312
" " Muscles	74
" " Orbit and Sinuses	27
	<hr/>
	2,070
	<hr/>

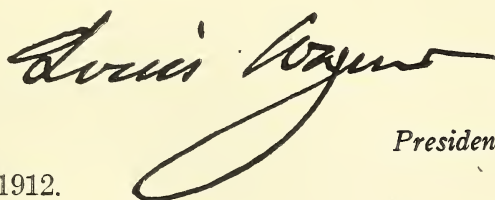
The capacity of the Wills Hospital, and its facilities for the work for which it was established, have been increased with the appropriations made by the Commonwealth and the contributions of liberal friends. The Medical Staff deserves, and it has, the thanks of the Board and also of the thousands of patients receiving, gratuitously, the very best medical and surgical treatment.

An annual repetition of the detailed comparative tables of Assets, and of Receipts and Expenditures, is hardly necessary, but it is proper to note that the number of Trusts under our care continues.....43

The invested assets	<div> <div>1912, \$31,554,058.58</div> <div>1911, 30,580,908.58</div> </div>	
Increase		<u>\$973.150,00</u>
The gross receipts (not including investments repaid)	<div>1912, \$2,190,615.83</div> <div>1911, 2,176,658.95</div>	
Increase		<u>\$13,956.88</u>
The current expenses (not including investments made)	<div>1912, \$1,548,175.61</div> <div>1911, 1,525,440.55</div>	
Increase		<u>\$22,735.06</u>
Taxes and water rents ..	<div>1912, \$307,193.49</div> <div>1911, 290,979.85</div>	
Increase		<u>\$16,213.64</u>
Real estate improvements	<div>1912, \$291,314.44</div> <div>1911, 454,129.77</div>	
Decrease		<u>\$162,815.33</u>
Work of the principal trusts:		
Pupils in Girard College December 31st		<u>1,512</u>
Admitted to Wills Hospital		
House patients		1,070
Clinic "		<u>14,614</u>
Cost of fuel distributed to the poor		<u>\$8,697.21</u>
Coal shipped from lands of the Girard Estate in tons		<u>1,964,859</u>

The work of the year 1912 has been concluded, and we trust that the results may have the approval of those to whom we submit these annual reports.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of City Trusts:

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Louis W. Brown". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping loop at the bottom.

President.

DECEMBER 31, 1912.

OFFICERS OF GIRARD COLLEGE

JANUARY 1, 1913.

PRESIDENT.

CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, PH.D.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

*WINTHROP D. SHELDON, A.M., LL.D.

FACULTY AND TEACHERS.

HIGH SCHOOL.

FRED'K PRIME, A.M., PH.D.,
Professor of Natural History.

JOHN K. HARLEY, M.E.,
Professor of Bookkeeping, Pen-
manship and Drawing.

C. ADDISON WILLIS, M.E.,
Professor of Mathematics.

ALFRED NEWLIN SEAL, PH.D.,
Professor of Chemistry and
Physics.

†CHRISTIAN F. KLEBSATTEL, A.M.,
Professor of History and Social Science.

CALIXTO GUITERAS, C.E.,
Professor of Romance Languages.

GEORGE C. FOUST, A.B., A.M.,
Professor of English.

ROBERT M. BROOKFIELD,
Major and Inspector, N. G. P.
Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

S. L. MILLARD ROSENBERG, B.S., A.M., PH.D.,
Professor of Romance Languages.

‡D. MONTFORT MELCHIOR, A.B., A.M., MISS KATHERINE K. HOBBS,
Professor of History and Social
Science. Teacher of English.

JAS. L. CANNON, B.S. in E., LL.B.,
Teacher of Commercial Studies.

§MISS HARRIET E. MATTHEWS,
Teacher of Mathematics and Science.

MARSHALL K. STEELE, A.B.,
Teacher of History.

§DAVID A. McILHATTEN, A.B.,
Teacher of Mathematics and Science.

LIBRARIAN.

MISS MARY MECUTCHEN.

SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

HAROLD BARNES, A.B., A.M.

TEACHERS OF SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

¶MISS FANNY WEST,
Teacher of Drawing.

THOMAS A'BECKETT,
Organist and Pianist.

FREDERICK A. FINKELDEY,
Instructor of Physical Training.

THOMAS WINN,
Precentor.

ERNEST LINDBLAD,
Instructor in Sloyd.

JERRY MARCH,
Professor of Vocal Music.

RALPH L. JOHNSON, M.A.,
Teacher of Special Class.

C. STANLEY MACKEY,
Instructor of Band.

EARL R. BROWN,
Assistant Instructor in Sloyd.

HORACE R. ANDERS,
Assistant Instructor of Band.

* Retired March 3, 1913.

† Retired February 12, 1913.

‡ Appointed February 13, 1913.

§ Retired January 31, 1913.

§ Appointed February 1, 1913.

¶ Retired February 28, 1913.

TEACHERS IN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

MISS HESSY R. MILLER,	MISS HELEN A. WILSON,
MISS VIRGINIA B. TUCKER,	MISS CHARLOTTE A. RAGOTZKY,
MISS SUSAN B. PRICE,	MISS KATHERINE L. MORGAN,
MISS LOUISE ST. C. WOLF,	MISS ERMINNIE L. JOHNSON,
MISS MARY E. ROBB,	MISS ANNA M. SHENK,
MISS ANNIE DEAN SWIFT,	MISS ALICE B. RAGOTZKY,
MISS JANE PEOPLES,	MISS ELIZABETH A. WIDDICOMBE,
MISS ELIZABETH SHARP,	MISS M. HELEN McHENRY,
MISS MARY PEOPLES,	*MISS LOUISE G. SIGMUND.
MRS. EVA ROBERTS STEVENS,	

TEACHERS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL.

MISS KATHARINE S. PAUL,	MRS. SARA B. WEILER,
MISS SARAH A. CONARD,	MISS CHRISTINE McMICHAEL,
MISS MARY E. TEMPLIN,	MISS MAY SINGER WARD,
MISS ROBERTA H. HOBBS,	MISS RENA W. MURPHEY,
MISS SOPHIE R. WORTHINGTON,	MISS RACHEL W. WALKER,
MISS LAURA C. ESHLEMAN,	MRS. MARY P. WARDLE.
MISS ADA R. TAYLOR,	

RELIEVING TEACHERS.

MISS ETHEL M. DAVIE,
MISS A. ELIZABETH SUPLEE.

MECHANICAL SCHOOL.

THELLWELL RUSSELL COGGESHALL,
Superintendent.

CHARLES S. WILLIAMSON, B.S., Instructor in Mechanical Drawing.	HENRY SCHREINER, Instructor in Foundry.
GEORGE A. PEDDLE, Instructor in Iron Work.	BENJAMIN BRAIM, Assistant Instructor in Foundry.
JOSEPH G. SIMCOCK, Instructor in Blacksmithing.	JACOB MARTIN, Instructor in Electrical Mechanics.
DANIEL FINK, Instructor in Dep't of Repairs.	GEORGE R. STROHM, Instructor in Carpentry.

†CLYDE I. MARTIN,
Teacher of Intermediate Class.

* Appointed February 1, 1913.

† Appointed February 1, 1913.

STEWARD.

FRANK O. ZESINGER.

ASSISTANT STEWARD.

ERNEST CUNNINGHAM.

MATRON.

MISS ANNA M. SHREVE.

ASSISTANT MATRON.

MISS JOSEPHINE ROSS.

ASSISTANT TO MATRON.

MISS LOUISA LAU.

ASSISTANT TO MATRON.

*MISS GRACE R. OWENS.

SUPERVISING PREFECT.

F. D. SEARS, B.S., C.E.

PREFECTS.

HENRY HANBY HAY,
WILLIAM H. HAGER,
JAMES B. MACDERMOTT,
TOWNSEND R. WOOD,
ALBERT B. HARMER,
CHARLES E. DAVIS,
ISAAC P. WALKER,
THOMAS W. FERGUSON,
WILLIAM L. DAWES,

RICHARD J. GUSTIN,
ARCHIBALD RALSTON,
WILLIAM E. NEILL,
EDWARD B. WILLIAMSON,
†EMLEN F. DINAN,
WILLIAM M. RUSSELL,
MERTON G. WESCOTT,
J. WESLEY POST,
GEORGE T. MOSHER,

DABNEY C. FITZHUGH.

* Assigned to Building No. 7.

† Resigned February 4, 1913.

GOVERNESSES.

MISS SARAH M. CHEW,
MISS VIRGINIA MILLER,
MRS. ANNA H. RAINIER,
MISS ADELE C. CASE,
MISS LILLIAN T. SMITH,
MISS SARA H. WHITBY,
MISS MARGARETTA P. BULLOCK,
MISS ELIZABETH C. DARE,
MISS MARY S. CHANCE,
MISS JENNIE M. SUPPLEE,
MISS MARGARET R. WYLLIE,

MRS. ELIZABETH H. WILT,
MISS GERTRUDE L. MANN,
MISS ALEXANDRINA ROSS,
MISS ANNA J. FLETCHER,
MISS D. LACEA KIRKPATRICK,
MISS IRENE MALLAMS,
MISS LAURA KAY,
MRS. CHARLOTTE DONAGHY,
MISS MARY E. CRAWFORD,
MISS M. BELLA LOY,
MISS NETTIE MARKWARD.

VISITING PHYSICIAN

FRANK L. GREENEWALT, M.D.

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.

LOUIS J. KAUFFMANN, M.D.

OPHTHALMOLOGIST.

JOHN R. FORST, M.D.

CHIEF OF NOSE, THROAT AND EAR DEPARTMENT.

JOSEPH S. GIBB, M.D.

CHIEF OF DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

SAMUEL P. CAMERON, D.D.S.

DENTISTS.

A. EDGAR PARK, D.D.S.,
WILLIAM Z. HILL, D.D.S.

CONSULTING SURGEON.

HENRY R. WHARTON, M.D.

SUPERINTENDENT OF ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

FRANK D. WITHERBEE.

ASSISTANT TO SUPERINTENDENT OF ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

HOWARD D. HUMPHREYS.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT FOR 1912.

GIRARD COLLEGE, December 31, 1912.

To the Board of Directors of City Trusts:—

GENTLEMEN:—The year now closing has been one of steady development in all branches of Girard College work. This is evidenced in substantial progress in the improvements to buildings and physical equipment, in the reorganization and rendering more effective of our educational and household activities, and in the perfecting of our administrative system. Of necessity healthy growth is slow and almost imperceptible, but a survey of the year at Girard College brings the certainty of progress. It is well for an institution to grow by evolutionary rather than revolutionary methods. The chief concern for all educational work should be—is it headed in the right direction, and does it move forward? The movement may of necessity be slow, but if there be movement, and it be in the right direction, progress is sure.

Those working in an institution may well afford to learn a lesson from the study of evolution. It is not necessary to see the completion of a process. If we do honest work we are contributing to a result which may not be realized perhaps until many years after we cease to be actively identified with the institution. Such has been the character of the service in the year just closing. Our work has gone forward quietly and uneventfully, but the Board of Directors, executive staff and all of the large list of employees who have served faithfully in their various capacities, should find their largest satisfaction in the fact that we have been laying foundations in the lives of individual boys who are at present in the care of the institution, and yet other foundations for a larger and

better service to increasing numbers of boys who will succeed those now here.

Ideals as a stimulation to those now serving at Girard College are near at hand. On December 1st, Dr. Adam H. Fetterolf passed away. For twenty-nine years he had served the College with fidelity and when less than three years ago he retired from the Presidency, he had the respect and good will of the Board of Directors, staff, alumni and student body. His life had in truth entered into the lives of thousands of boys to whom he was friend, guide and counsellor. His example speaks of noble manhood, of self-sacrificing service, and though his death cast a gloom over the institution in which he had so long and so recently lived and worked, yet we rejoice that he went to his reward rich in the most useful service permitted to the sons of men.

A further inspiration comes to us from the life of one who was for eighteen years in close association with Dr. Fetterolf as Vice-President. As this report is being written the resignation of Dr. Winthrop D. Sheldon is accepted, he to close his duties at the College on March 3, 1913. My feelings toward Dr. Sheldon are, in many particulars, not unlike those of son to father. He welcomed a new president with the greatest cordiality, and has supported his administration with exemplary fidelity.

Dr. Sheldon is the finest type of the classical scholar, familiar to an earlier generation, but now all too infrequently met with. His every bearing betokens the gentleman. He is kind, considerate, just, firm, wise and withal energetic. Dr. Sheldon graduated from Yale College in 1861, in the class with Governor Simeon E. Baldwin. The esteem in which he has been held by his classmates is evidenced by the fact that for fifty-two years he has served as Secretary of his class.

Dr. Sheldon came to Girard College as Vice-president in 1893, succeeding the venerable and much loved schoolmaster, Henry D. Gregory. Gregory and Sheldon are indeed names to inspire the men who come after them. Our hope is that the Vice-presidency of Girard College may ever be worthy the high ideals of these men who have so honorably discharged its duties.

In writing the report for the year the President will seek to do three things. First, to connect the work of the present as far as possible with the past of the institution; second, to give a review of the activities of the College for the year; and third, to point the way, wherever possible, to a better service in the future. Those having experience with such matters can readily understand that this three-fold aspect of a report presents some difficulties, but I am of the opinion that a report so undertaken offers an interesting subject of investigation, and that when prepared it may prove of value in carrying forward the work of the institution.

BUILDING CHANGES.

We have continued during the past year to make substantial progress on the improvements to the buildings and equipment being used by the College. Extensive alterations and repairs were carried on during the summer, directed chiefly to improvements in lavatories, dormitories and section rooms. As recommended in my last Annual Report, the old white paint which had been put on in successive layers in Buildings Two, Three and Four was burned and scraped off during the summer, and these buildings refinished in a natural woodwork paint. The lavatories in Buildings Two, Three and Four have been supplied with extra fixtures, so that it is possible to deliver to and control in each basin both hot and cold water.

The new dormitories have now been painted throughout, and the changes which were made in the preceding summer are given added effect by the more recent improvements. Our dormitories, with the new carpet strips, with felt slippers provided for each boy, and with improved ventilation and added air space, have given quite a new impression of the rooms as living quarters.

During the summer also, the corridor of the Number Nine Building was supplied with a very satisfactory granolithic floor. The kitchen of the Number Eight Building has been completely remodeled by the substitution of gas ranges for coal ranges, as used before. Improved ventilation and a new tile flooring were also introduced into this department of Number Eight.

The dining room of the Number Seven Building has been very greatly improved by the introduction of marble wainscoting and marble shelves and steel closets, thus making that room more wholesome and giving it a fresh and attractive appearance.

The one feature of the building equipment of Girard College which most impresses careful students of housing and caring for pupils in institutions is the splendid sanitary provisions which are furnished on every side. Every change made is based upon the most approved experience in providing complete sanitary installation.

Paint has a wonderfully freshening effect upon old buildings, and the result secured from repainting during the preceding summer has made Girard College appear almost like a new place. We have during the past year made good progress in putting old buildings in a first-class, up-to-date condition.

The changes which should be made next in order are in Number Seven Building, as suggested below, and in Number Five Building. I would recommend, however, that no extensive alterations be entered upon in the Number Five Building until the new High School Building is made ready for occupancy, at which time the executive officers now on the first floor of the Number Five Building can be transferred, and a new use can be made of this floor, so that the adaptation of the building should come with a full regard of what its future use is to be, and it can then be undertaken as one piece of work.

ADDITION TO NUMBER SEVEN BUILDING.

The most important building change of the year was the new wing constructed to the west of the Number Seven Building, and upon this becoming available it has been possible to introduce certain improvements in the management of the smaller boys of the institution. In brief the changes have been the reduction of the size of the sections in that building, and a consequent closer personal attention to the boys on the part of the Governesses.

This addition has made it possible to carry out more fully than has been done heretofore the ideas of the President of the Board of Directors in 1872, and the then distinguished President of the College, Dr. William H. Allen. In the report of William Welsh, as President of the Board for the year just mentioned, occurs the following statement: "Arrangements for further increase in the number of pupils are under serious consideration, and if the family plan takes the place of the present congregate system, much space will be required. President Allen, in his last report, said: 'It is recommended that all future buildings which may be erected for the use of the pupils be planned for homes, as I propose that the future enlargement of the institution should be on the family plan and be made gradually.'" This statement of Dr. Allen's was quite in accord with an earlier one made by him in his first Annual Report, and referred to by me in a report two years ago. It is all the more remarkable in that it clearly distinguished the classification which has lately been adopted for institutional management, namely, congregate and cottage plans of organization, and it would seem to have visioned clearly the advantages of the cottage as against the congregate plan.

William Welsh, in his report as President of the Board of Directors in 1876, made a statement as follows: "The cluster of buildings now in process of erection is designed for a primary department, in which each section, varying from thirty to thirty-three pupils, will have separate residences and female caretakers, mingling, however, in the schools and on the playground. They will also have separate tables in the refectory. The design is to give these very young boys the advantages of family life, and by its genial influence and constant oversight, to eradicate evil habits and instill good principles. Every boy will have a locked closet in which to keep his personal property, and there will be a workroom in every house, as well as a section room in which the boys may read and prepare their lessons."

The idea seems to have been very clearly fixed in the minds of the President of the Board of Directors and the President of the College that the number of boys in each section should not be more than thirty to thirty-three, and furthermore, that

there should be the family unit in the separate divisions of the building, though with a congregate organization in the dining room and on the playground. When the building was opened, however, forty boys to a section were introduced, which crowded the dormitory capacity on the second floor to such an extent that ten boys were under the necessity of being quartered under the supervision of the seamstress on the third floor. This made a division of responsibility and separated the boys from their proper officer at night. Moreover, it gave each Governess in that building a larger group of boys than she could satisfactorily care for, when we take into account their ages and the need that they had for personal attention.

The addition of the new unit has added two complete section rooms, school rooms, lavatories, shower-bath rooms and dormitories, so that the building now accommodates ten and not eight groups of boys as formerly. By dividing the number of boys assigned to that building, namely, three hundred and twenty, into ten groups, we have a maximum section number of thirty-two, and the Number Seven Building was in 1912 first organized on that basis. The new unit is a splendidly planned and constructed building, which has taken into account the most modern form of institutional architecture.

The bringing of the new unit into use, and the increase in the number of sections, has added materially to the problems of housekeeping in the Number Seven Building, and to meet these problems the matron in charge of that building has been given a special assistant in the person of Miss Grace R. Owens, who has served in a similar capacity at the George School at Newtown, Pa., and at Wyoming Seminary. Miss Owens comes to us with every promise of being highly useful in carrying forward the important work in the Number Seven Building.

It is our belief that the opening of the new wing, with the change in the size of the sections, has offered a splendid opportunity to make some change in the method of handling our boys and utilizing them for small household duties, which are necessary to be carried on in connection with the domestic arrangements of their respective houses.

The new wing of the Number Seven Building has had introduced into it a system of indirect lighting, recommended more

than a year ago by the Ophthalmologist and tried as an experiment in the schoolroom of the Infirmary. The result from the indirect lighting in the new wing would seem to justify the claims of the Ophthalmologist, and I am quite convinced from visiting this room repeatedly and trying the light there, that the indirect system of lighting affords a more restful and less injurious light than is secured by the direct system of lighting. There is also no doubt but that the number of lights for the indirect system should be considerably increased over the number of lights by the direct system, as light is lost through reflection, but the gain from such an installation would seem well worth the extra expense which its use entails.

The real test of the success of such changes as are introduced into the Number Seven Building is the effect that the new methods have upon the boys. I have every confidence from careful observation both before and after the change that our small boys are better cared for and are made much happier than they were under the old conditions. The first years in the College under the former conditions were years often of great unhappiness, when a boy was first separated from his mother and was handled with a large group of other boys receiving necessarily little personal attention. The smaller groups and the more personal supervision which the Governesses are now able to give to their respective sections, with changes in the methods of handling the boys, has fostered a spirit of good feeling and given more enjoyment of life. Many of the boys who were home for the Christmas vacation were anxious for the time of their return to the College.

The reorganization in the Number Seven Building gives a good opportunity to carry into effect the arrangement of complete separation of school classes and house sections. Instead of the semi-annual promotion in sections, with the corresponding promotion in school, and the change of officers each term, we have now adopted in that building a permanent section assignment of each boy as he comes into the College, and he will continue in the section to which he is assigned until he is transferred from the Number Seven Building. This keeps boys of varying ages within a single section group, and enables the Governess to know her boys much more intimately than would

be possible under the former arrangement. It also gives the boy a fixed place of residence, and an abiding interest in his section and his governess.

The new construction in the Number Seven Building has shown a much better distribution of floor space both in section rooms and dormitories than was true of the older division of the building. The new wing has also indicated the possibilities in the use of the basement for lavatory and shower-bath purposes, and it is our hope that in the not distant future the balance of the Number Seven Building may be remodeled, so that the building will serve better the purposes for which it is being utilized. Certainly there will be great advantages in doing away with the present method of bathing and the lavatory arrangements, which are crude and somewhat antiquated in character, and which are also inaccessible. The introduction of the modern type of lavatories and shower baths in the basements, and a further study of the room space in the other parts of these houses may indicate the feasibility of removing certain partitions, thus enlarging the size of the rooms already existing and giving more light and air than the smaller rooms would afford.

NEW BUILDINGS.

In my report for 1911 recommendations were made for a new High School Building and new residences for the President, the Vice-President and the Supervising Prefect. These recommendations were passed upon favorably by your honorable body, and no small time has been given to a consideration of the location of these buildings, and the preliminary plans for their construction. With fixed conditions as to space, styles of architecture, materials, etc., care needed to be exercised if mistakes were not to be made. The Directors were wise, I am sure, in the securing of the services of a Landscape Architect to confer with the Architect and to advise as to the places of location of the buildings proposed. After a careful study of the factors in the case it was decided to erect the High School Building east of the Chapel, and the residences east of the present Building Number One. The Committee on

Household and the Board of Directors have given much careful thought both to the location of these buildings, and to the plans and specifications for the same. The Architect of the Board and the President of the College have visited several of the newer high-school buildings, and a building has been planned with great care.

The plans for the houses are temporarily halted. The needs of the High School are so pressing; the lack of suitability of the Main Building for school purposes so obvious that there will be general approval of the decision to construct the High School Building first. It will, I trust, be possible to complete and furnish the High School Building so that the school can enter upon its use on the 1st of September in 1914.

Time, with observations on the results from the present method of handling our boys, only confirms and makes stronger the impressions set forth in my two preceding reports. Our older boys need to have more of the treatment accorded to them in the College which they will receive when they go out. They need to live more nearly a normal life; they need to be more trusted, to be put far more on their own responsibility. In other words, we should not forget the advantages of a cottage system of housing for the older boys. This is a system that is working with excellent results at Williamson School, at Glen Mills, and in many other places, and I am sure it can be made to render an invaluable service to the Girard College boy of the future. The building of the new residences and the adaptation of the present Number One Building will make possible a cottage plan of organization for a time before the boys go from the College.

THE COLLEGE GROUNDS.

The location of new buildings and a further study of our school and playground needs brought forward again during the year the question of the treatment of our grounds. Mr. John Nolen, a graduate of the College in 1884 was secured as Landscape Architect, and has been working on the problem of a better adaptation of the grounds of the College to its needs.

As a point of departure, an accurate survey of the grounds

has been made, showing the location of all buildings, roadways, drives, playgrounds, lawns, trees, etc., etc., also the elevations and slopes of the different parts of the ground. Such a survey with a topographical map drawn to scale is a necessity in any intelligent treatment of the grounds, and the surprising fact is that we have gone on so long without such a survey having been made and a map prepared.

The southwest corner of the grounds with its abandoned pond offers a fine opportunity for a new treatment. In this section a considerable space is practically abandoned, chiefly due to the fact that a deep depression renders its use not possible under present conditions. Mr. Nolen's study, it is hoped, will provide for the filling of this section, and its utilization for sports and other activities of the College. South of the greenhouse is a space formerly used for planting-beds, for storage, etc., but which is at present little used, and it is our belief that with some slight adaptation this can be utilized during the forthcoming spring and summer as a place for school gardens. Similarly, there is a goodly sized space in front of the Mechanical School, which might be adapted to the same purposes. True, these plots would not be large enough for all boys of suitable age to be assigned to them at the same time, but certain school classes can be assigned to them at a given time, and these succeeded by others. In this way every boy who goes through the College will be given at some time the experience of caring for a small plot of ground, and will have the joy of digging in the soil, and of watching his own planting come to maturity.

The survey above mentioned makes quite evident that the College has an unnecessarily large proportion of its space given to walks, roadways, etc. Roadways and walks often duplicate each other, and they seem wider than their purposes require. If some of the space now in walks and roadways was in grass, the grounds would be more attractive and restful, and the College would be cooler in summer.

Two other obvious gains may be realized; one is the growing of a large variety of vines on the College buildings and on the inner side of the wall, and the other is from the use of hardy perennial and flowering shrubs, in various groupings

for screening, etc. Planting of this sort is less expensive to care for than are formal gardens, and its use would seem in better taste for the College. I trust that the results of Mr. Nolen's study will be a planting plan in detail, which will serve as a basis for the improvement of the grounds for many years to come.

During the year we have been studying the problem of caring for and improving the trees on the College grounds. Thomas Meehan & Sons were asked to make a study of the trees and to suggest a course of treatment for them. Various trees have been transferred from the position in which they were crowded to other positions where trees are needed; old and decrepit trees have been treated by tree surgeons, and this care shows in an improvement of the conditions of our trees.

As stated in a former report I am confident that the grounds and buildings of Girard College can be made more attractive and beautiful in appearance. The impression that they have never failed to make is that of stateliness and impressiveness, but the impression is also of coldness, which makes them seem more forbidding and less attractive than they might be. The impression which the institution should make upon the boys who are its wards, and those who live within its boundaries, as well as upon the casual visitor, should be of a home-like and attractive place. It would be unfortunate to have any other feeling grow upon the youth who are reared here, and we can well afford to do more than has hitherto been done to make the grounds beautiful, and to give the buildings every grace and setting which a study of out-of-door art can furnish.

SCHOOL CHANGES.

The most important school change during the preceding year was the shortening of the school day by one-half of an hour and the abolition of the Saturday morning school session. Both of these changes have made it possible for the school to do more intensive and effective work. I believe that under the former arrangement our school day was too long and that both teachers and boys were fatigued and incapacitated for the

most successful work by the amount of school attendance and school preparation that was entailed. In other words, we were giving so much emphasis to the quantitative aspect of our work that we were not able to do qualitatively the highest grade of service. The executive staff of the College set itself to the task of readjusting the relationship between the School and House so that the Saturday morning period formerly given to school might be diverted to the house supervision, and similarly that the house should provide for the care of boys one-half hour longer each school morning. This would look on the face of it quite a simple matter, but the change in our daily routine by which it could be brought about necessitated some far-reaching modifications. On the whole, however, the change from the former organization has been effected without serious annoyance or disturbance, and already the institution has settled down to the new routine so completely that we would have as much difficulty in changing back to the former order of things as there was in changing to the present.

The facts which we faced were that study is not the putting in of time, and that education is more than attendance upon school a given number of hours per day. Constantly we have been emphasizing the need of an educational reaction on the part of the Girard College boy, and the shortening of the school day, the doing away with Saturday school attendance, and new methods of teaching have, I believe, given to the boys a zest and intellectual response which they could not have had under the old organization. In recommending to the committee of your honorable Board that the school day be shortened I was acting upon the advice of my distinguished predecessor as well as my own observation. The long school day at Girard College was fixed when the teachers were all, or practically all, resident within the institution, and when the burden of a considerable trip to the place of work was not imposed. Under the present conditions all of our teachers except two are living outside of the institution, some of them at considerable distances, and the hours were such as to impose heavy disabilities on them and render them less efficient for service.

With the abolition of school sessions on Saturday morning it has been possible to transfer to that period of the week cer-

tain activities of the College which formerly came in to interrupted school duties. For example, under the present condition a chorus rehearsal is held on Saturday morning, and important work of the Battalion is also carried forward at the same time. Certain teachers come with members of their classes to make up deficiencies in the week's work and to make preparation for the succeeding week. Other duties and activities of the household are brought into this period which formerly were carried on when school was in session. The full holiday to deserving boys is also of very great value to them. Some of our boys wish to spend additional time with their mothers and some of them to engage in employment outside which affords experience and an opportunity to earn small sums of money.

During the year we have changed the terminology that is applied to the different divisions of our school organization. The old terms, First School, Second School, Third School and Fourth School were archaic, and no doubt had their origins in imitation of the organization of the English public schools, but they had long since ceased to be satisfactory as descriptive titles of the school organization at Girard College.

We were constantly at a disadvantage in the comparison of our work with the work of institutions elsewhere. We are receiving boys from the public schools both of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia, and boys so received are graded under the normal public school system of a grade for a year of school attendance. By the adoption of a similar method of classification and gradation it became possible for us to receive and assign boys with more certainty and with less loss to them. Beginning with February 1st, 1912, our terminology was changed to an elementary school and a high school, each under a separate plan of organization. As the matter was worked out the elementary school was sub-divided into a primary school of four years and a grammar school of three years; the high school was given a four-year curriculum. Each of the years here mentioned is divided into two terms with intermediate classes and semi-annual promotions, so that there is the flexibility of gradation and promotions which will have the largest regard for the progress of a boy. A boy, if

he comes to us when six years of age and proceeds regularly through all the grades of the College will have, with normal progress, eleven years in which to complete the school course, or he will graduate at seventeen. Thus, on this arrangement, there is the allowance of one year for retardation. Similarly, if a boy comes to us older than six years, he will have had under conditions at present existing, a school progress that will enable him to begin higher up in the grades than the first, so that he will have less work to complete than would be required if he came at the earliest possible age.

In the making of a curriculum both for the Elementary School and the High School, due regard has been had for the plans of studies existing in the schools of Philadelphia and more broadly, Pennsylvania, and on every count we are the gainers from having the close correspondence of our schools to schools elsewhere. We are receiving teachers who are used to a fixed system of grading, and can adapt themselves more easily to a similar system under our own organization. We have constantly before us the stimulus and the standards of the schools outside and have already received an impetus from the work which they are doing. We have made the transfer to a new system and passed the first year with gain rather than loss, and in the years to come we should gain to a larger degree.

HIGH SCHOOL.

In February last the High School went on a different plan of organization, taking over the upper grade of the Elementary School and being constituted as a four-year high school, instead of a three-year school as formerly. The four-year high school as thus constituted will receive boys at about thirteen to fourteen years of age and train them for two years in the fundamental high-school studies, and provide in the last two years opportunities of specialization either in preparation for commercial life or for industrial activity in a mechanical trade as taught in our Mechanical School.

A tolerably fixed curriculum is provided for the first two years of this high-school course, while the last two years have a considerable amount of optional work which makes it

possible to adapt the school course to the life purposes and the evident capacities of the boys. The curriculum which is presented below will be found tolerably well grounded in the fundamentals of an education, such as English, History, Science and also to a limited extent, Language studies. The specialized studies which are added to this curriculum are with a view to equipping each boy who goes through Girard College with a preparation by which he will be able to go out and earn his own living.

High School Curriculum.

FIRST YEAR.		SECOND YEAR.	
Subject.	Periods per Week.	Subject.	Periods per Week.
English	5	English	4
Algebra	4	Algebra	2½
English History	4	English and European His- tory	3
Physical Geography	4	General Biology	4
French	4	French	5
General Mechanical Instruc- tion	4	Bookkeeping	2½
Study	5	General Mechanical Instruc- tion	4
Total	30	Study	5
THIRD YEAR.		Total	
Subject.	Periods per Week.	30	
English	5	FOURTH YEAR.	
Geometry	5	Subject.	Periods per Week.
Modern European History ..	3	English	5
Chemistry, or	5 }	American History and Gov- ernment	4
Spanish	5 }	Mathematics and Surveying ..	4 }
Bookkeeping (5), Commer- cial Arithmetic (2), and Shorthand and Typewrit- ing (5)	12	or Economics	4 }
or		Physics, or	5 }
Trade Instruction	17½	Spanish	5 }
Total, Commercial	30	Commercial Geography (2½), Commercial Law (2½) and Shorthand and Typewriting (5)	10
Trade	35½	or	
		Trade Instruction	17½
		Military Science and Tactics, or Study	2
		Chorus	2
		Total, Commercial	32
		Trade	37½

In carrying out the curriculum the method of promotion and graduation on what was denominated the "combined" average is discontinued, and students are required to maintain a fixed scholarship standing and also to deport themselves so

as to show that they are deserving of the privileges which the College offers.

The transfer of one grade from the Elementary School to the High School is in accordance with the best present educational thought. On every side there is question and criticism of the amount of time spent in our American Grammar schools. It is held that a reorganization of our elementary schools will make it possible to finish the fundamentals of an education more promptly than has been done by the present general arrangements. A further advantage of this plan is that the change of method between elementary school and high school will come earlier, and that interest will be secured and progress of pupils made more certain by introducing them to new subjects of study and new methods of work when they are more adaptable. Particularly was this truth obvious from an observation of the conditions in Girard College, where in the upper year of the old Third School the boys reached a period of static development, and became inert educationally. I believe that with the introduction of these boys at about thirteen to fourteen years of age into new subjects of study and their coming into contact with new life experiences and new thought processes they will be kept intellectually alert and will secure a development which formerly was wanting.

It would seem clear also that there will be great advantage to the High School from having a longer period of time in which it may do sustained and cumulative work, and that the beginning of a higher-grade work under the direction of more expert teachers and specialists is sure to have a better result than could be secured otherwise.

In making this change, however, we should frankly recognize in the beginning that it means more expense. A High School is more costly, from considerations of text-books, materials used for purposes of instruction, and necessitating more rooms and larger expenditures for apparatus. The higher skilled specialists who are to give instruction in the high school also will cost more in salaries than would be necessary to pay for teachers who care for a single room in the elementary school, but I am frank to say that in my opinion the gain will repay amply for the added expenditure.

Not only am I convinced that we have been the gainers from the transfer of one grade to the High School, but I believe that we shall gain further from a continued development in the same direction, and when our new High School Building shall be ready for occupancy I trust that we may transfer another year of work to the High School, so that we may begin even earlier than at present the specialized instruction above suggested.

The curriculum which is presented above is in some sense conditioned and hampered by the limitations of space and the unsatisfactory equipment which is afforded in the Main Building. It will never be possible to have an up-to-date and thoroughly effective high school at Girard College until we shall have provided a modern and well adapted building for housing it.

Another important gain to our High School during the past year has been the doing away with the arrangement for part-time teachers. The former organization furnished us with a limited portion of the service of four different teachers, and our school organization was built around the fact that we had but a little of the time of each of these. We have now transferred two of the four to the staff as regular teachers and two others who felt they could not accept appointment with us at the terms that we offered have severed their connection, and their places have been supplied by appointment of those who are giving their full time.

I am pleased to express my high appreciation for the services of Professor Pierre F. Giroud, who was for sixteen years a professor of French, and whose distinguished scholarship and fine personal qualities are well known to a large number of Girard College alumni. Professor Giroud had important contracts with other institutions in the way of lectureships which precluded him from giving as much time to Girard College as we needed from a French teacher, and he was under necessity of resigning.

The place left vacant by Professor Giroud's resignation was filled by the appointment of Professor S. L. Millard Rosenberg. Professor Rosenberg came to us from Swarthmore College splendidly trained and with good teaching experience. He has during the year edited a Spanish play which has re-

flected great distinction not only upon him personally but upon the institution which he serves.

I am pleased to transmit with my report a very interesting statement from the Vice-president, who has, during the past year, exercised much closer supervision over the High School than it was possible for him to give heretofore. The figures as to ages, the possibilities of graduation and the amount of failures in the High School give grounds for very serious consideration. The absolute limit of eighteen years at which the boys must leave us is in one sense a very heavy disability, but, in another sense, the necessity that we accomplish a given result before a boy is eighteen years of age presents to us an interesting problem with which very few institutions have to cope.

In the first place, we should bear in mind that there are many boys who have not interest in or gifts for the conventional education of the academic sort. They may be equipped to take the form of education which was recommended by Stephen Girard, namely, a training in "facts and things" rather than in "words and signs." We have in Girard College, as there are in institutions elsewhere, many boys who do not respond to book work, and boys of this kind fail in large numbers, and always will fail under such conditions as we have hitherto supplied. There are two ways in which we may regard this situation: one is that the boys are at fault, or that the fixed conditions under which the College operates are at fault. The other, and far the wiser way, is for us to look deeper to see if there is not some defect in our system, and if there is not some way by which we may escape from present undesirable results.

A feeling prompted by the observation just made impelled me to appoint during the year a committee to study the ways in which the education of our Mechanical School could be utilized for relieving the difficulties and failures in our High School, and, to a less degree, in the upper years of the Elementary School. This committee, of which the Vice-President was Chairman, after some weeks of careful study, recommended that there be established a form of intermediate high school, or pre-vocational school, which will give special attention

to training for industrial activity. The plan is that the boys spend two-thirds of the day in the shops or in doing practical work around the College, and one-third of the day in the schoolroom. The time spent in the schoolroom, it is recommended, shall be divided into two periods, one of which shall be in fundamental English studies and the other in shop arithmetic and such other branches of mathematics as may be related to the employment on which the boy is engaged during the balance of the day. A room for this work has been made available in the Number Five Building and a teacher engaged, his services to date from February 1st.

The boys who will go to this special course will be divided into three groups, so that one-third of the number will be engaged on academic studies and two-thirds employed on practical work. It is believed that work of this kind will get a larger interest from the boys and they will be much more successful in meeting the demands of this sort than they were in doing the book work formerly required in the High School Department. The over-age boys to whom graduation is impossible and the boys who have no aptitude for the regular high school work can be trained in this intermediate class for a space of two years to a very good advantage, and they will then go from the College with the feeling of having accomplished something and of having the mark of approval placed upon them for what they have accomplished, rather than to go out marked as failures, and with the feeling that they are being sent out because they cannot meet the requirement which the College makes. In other words, this new course undertakes to suit the requirement to the capabilities of the boy and to have a less degree of failure than has hitherto attended the work of the High School Department.

I have considered for some time whether it might not be a desirable arrangement for the College to give a certificate of accomplishment to those boys who make satisfactory progress in the doing of a lesser thing, than is required of a boy who graduates from the High School. While to the latter is given a diploma, it would appear that a boy who has completed the Elementary School and has made progress part of the way through the High School or has completed the course in an

intermediate high-school class might be very properly given a certificate stating exactly how far he has progressed and what he has accomplished.

MECHANICAL INSTRUCTION.

Our Sloyd work and the instruction of the Mechanical School have developed favorably during the year. I have yet to see as fine woodwork being done by boys nine or ten years of age as has been turned out by boys who go to the classes of our Sloyd Department.

The mechanical instruction work has been adapted and made more practical, and the teachers in that school are working with fine spirit and creditable results. The Woodworking Department has been considerably reorganized during the past year, and the instruction in the Department of Electrical Construction has similarly been changed. On February 1st last the Department of Plumbing was discontinued, and the Woodworking Department was extended into one denominated for the care and repair of the buildings of Girard College. Mr. Daniel Fink, who was formerly the head carpenter of the College, was put in charge of this new branch of the work, and the large room formerly occupied by the Plumbing Department was placed at its disposal. Already there has been introduced new woodworking machinery, and the Department is doing much practical work in such matters as the framing of pictures, the building of furniture, the making of repairs, and in similar lines. Though the department has been in operation but a short time, the progress has been sufficient to show the possibilities in the direction indicated, and it is hoped that in connection with the intermediate high school above mentioned there may be important extensions of practical work in this field of effort.

During the past year our Superintendent of the Mechanical School was invited to go for a visit to Tuskegee and other industrial schools of the South, and he brought back a broader view and a new interest. The Superintendent was also during the past year honored by being made the President of the Section of the State Educational Association having to do with

industrial work, and he has continued active in his professional interests in the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education and the Eastern Association of Art and Manual Training Teachers. Both interest and progress are encouraging. I have high hopes that we can further develop our Department of Mechanical Instruction and make it serve the boys to a larger degree than heretofore.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

The year in our Elementary Schools has been one of progress in many directions. The Supervisor has become more familiar with the work of the College, and better acquainted with his staff. The teachers, on the other hand, have realized the plans of the Supervisor, and therefore have been better able to co-operate in carrying out the policies which he is inaugurating. The year has been gratifying, and we have much hope for the future development of this branch of our work.

The gradation has been made much more flexible through the change from the former five-year curriculum with two grades for each year to a seven-year curriculum with two grades for each year. This makes promotions more frequent and reduces the possibility of a boy being left in the same grade for two succeeding terms.

The teachers have departed from the more rigid and fixed methods of instruction, and the tendency to absolutism of a marking system in determining the standing and promotion of the pupils. Such changes have given a flexibility to the work and have resulted in a much better educational service to the boys. On every side I note more spontaneity and an intellectual response on the part of the boys which is encouraging. We are having done far more of actual teaching, and less of routine task work than formerly, and this is resulting in an educational self-assertion on the part of the boys which will make them more alert and capable than formerly. The one thing above all others which is needed by the Girard College boys, as I fancy would be needed by any boys reared and educated in an institution, is the development of personal initi-

ative. There are many ways in which this can be developed, even in an institution, and the aim of our School Department has been so to adapt methods as to make an appeal to the boy and call out the power which is in him in the doing of his set school tasks. Too often our boys have been unresponsive and incapable of being helped, so that the observation which I now make on the greater intellectual reactions of the boys themselves and their desire to assert themselves and to do more independent thinking, all betoken progress in our elementary school methods, and we may have confidence that a few years of this sort of work in the Elementary Schools will give us an opportunity of doing a higher-grade work in the High School, and will enable the College to turn out a better trained boy.

Among the ways in which the boys have been called out is the organization through the election of captains by the boys themselves for the marching in and out of the buildings at recess and dismissals, and the use of the boys much more largely in the management of the buildings. In the same line, some of the classes have been organized into a sort of self-governing senate, and have held meetings, carrying on exercises throughout. I have observed during the year very creditable presiding and carrying forward of a program in celebration of a holiday by classes as young as the fourth school year. Others of the rooms have been constituted into a form of republic, by means of which the boys have been given a chance for self-assertion, and an opportunity is offered for the stimulation of ideals and the acceptance of these ideals as a policy for their own school organization, or for the College as a whole.

The staff of the Elementary School has been changed to a limited extent only through the introduction of new teachers from an eligible list which was made up as the result of a competitive examination. The Board near the close of the year approved of the suggestion that the salary be raised for our Primary School, thus putting it more nearly on a basis of equality in comparison with the Grammar School. It is believed that such a policy will have many advantages. First, it will enable us to make more inducement for good teachers

to come to us; second, it will make possible the keeping of capable and strong teachers in the Primary School instead of their being promoted to the Grammar School.

Already we are feeling some of the advantages of supervision, such as the teachers of a given grade working in co-operation, and the grades fitting one into the other in a way that was not possible when each teacher was going very largely on her own account. There has developed among the teachers themselves a spirit of co-operation and helpfulness which makes the work more effective and more of a pleasure.

Among the special gains during the past year has been the improvement of the classrooms and the working appliances for the Elementary School. The elevated platforms and high chairs which were formerly in use have been done away with, and the teacher brought down on the level with her class, so that she can work with the class on terms of helpfulness which were quite impossible with the former equipment. The blackboards similarly have been lowered in place and made much more useful to the boys. The seating arrangements of many of the rooms have been changed, and in every room at present the seats are so placed that the light is admitted according to the most approved methods of school lighting.

I believe our methods of discipline have been much improved. While the boys have not ceased to present problems and to give cause for worry, the resentment of punishment has largely disappeared, and there is a give and take spirit and a respect for authority which I believe is wholesome and promising for the future.

The statistics furnished by the Supervising Principal of the interference with school work by the boys who are either wearing dark glasses or are in the Infirmary furnish an interesting subject for study. The number of half-days spent by boys of the elementary school in the infirmary was 18,736. Two hundred and eighty-one boys have spent a total of 3915 half-days wearing dark glasses. These boys spent on an average two weeks each in dark glasses, and some of them wore these glasses for a month. When a boy is in dark glasses he can do very little if any school work, and if he is out of school a fortnight to a month during the term,

he is seriously retarded in his term's work, and may fail of promotion. He also interferes in some measure with the progress of the class. The Supervising Principal raises the question whether it might not be possible to have eye examinations made and glasses prescribed in some way that would save this very large loss of time to so many boys. It is our hope that in the future there may be fewer cases requiring the attention of the Ophthalmologist, but certainly the figures for the past year are a cause for concern.

One of the special pieces of work in which our Elementary School has been engaged during the past year is an experiment with what are termed "capable pupils." In a given grade consisting of from three to five classes there will be found a number of boys who have much greater ability than the average, and the aim has been to select the boys of special capacity, putting them in a class by themselves and giving them the opportunity to complete two terms' work in one, so that the whole class, or such a proportion of it as is able successfully to accomplish the result, may be saved a single term's work. This experiment has been tried with four school classes, and the results as reported by the teachers who conducted the experiment, have been quite worth while. For the smaller number of boys who are not able to complete the two terms in one there is no disability. They will go on into the next normal grade as they would have done if special effort had not been made.

Much attention has been given in American education to the deficient boy, the retarded boy, etc. We have been providing during the past two and one-half years for the boy who has not been able to keep up with his class, but it is doubtful whether anywhere sufficient attention has been given to the boy who has been able to go more rapidly than his class, whether we have sufficiently stimulated and developed the brilliant and capable fellows. It often happens that work which is done by a normal class of students can be done by a small proportion of their number in a much less space of time, and what we are seeking to do in this experiment with capable classes is to select the boys who have special ability and give them work which is suited to their ability, thus advancing them more rapidly than the average and developing the high-

est possible skill and power on their part. If a given boy is not working up to his capacity he is not getting his best development out of his work, so that not only are we able by this means to save time for these more gifted boys, but we are able to give them at the same time a better development than they would secure if they were to plod on in the routine fashion of the average class.

This experiment with capable classes is especially interesting from the standpoint of the boy himself. Those who have been in these classes have taken a keen interest in their work, and have worked with a will and enthusiasm which betokens a fine spirit on their part. It is my belief that not only are we rendering a good service to the particular boys who will be helped by the capable classes, but we are helping to raise the standard of the College and to put the stamp of appreciation upon unusual accomplishment. All this is in the direction of cultivating initiative and power on the part of those whom we are educating.

During the past year and a half the course of study in the Elementary School has been undergoing revision. Here as in other branches of our work it has seemed far wiser to proceed by an evolutionary rather than a revolutionary method. The old course has been broken up into different divisions, new text-books have been adopted and the aim has been to fit the course to the best progress of the boys. The teachers, under the direction of the Supervisor, have been working out a new course of study, taking individual subjects as a basis for their work. Much attention has been given during the past year to the subject of Arithmetic, and numerous general tests have been given to learn the best gradation for the different ages and capacities of the pupils. The results in the different grades have been carefully compared, and this will, it is believed, make it possible to construct an Arithmetic course much better suited to the boys than would be one that is made out of the experience of the Supervisor or any external study of the subject. Other subjects will be similarly treated in regular turn, and it is our hope that within a few years a course of study may be worked out carefully and accurately.

During the year the teachers of special subjects in the Ele-

mentary Schools have been gradually changing the character of their work, so that they may become more and more what would seem eminently desirable, viz, supervisors, and not merely teachers. By this means the supervisor will be able to work through other teachers and will multiply his or her usefulness many times over. The College is sufficiently small so that a supervisor can keep in close touch with the work in every branch of its activities and can from time to time teach special exercises in the individual classrooms which may serve as models or demonstrations to the teachers.

Since the school has taken over the morning recess the Supervisor of Physical Education has been very useful in organizing the play activities on the playground and in building up a series of competitive exercises for which recognition is made in the form of medals for various records and achievements. This has worked well, as has indeed the whole arrangement of having the school take charge of the recess duty in the morning. Not only have the officers of the Household been relieved from the necessity of coming back for a very short period of service in the middle of the forenoon, but there have been many advantages through the teachers going to the playgrounds and participating with the boys in the play activities. The teachers' influence will be increased from their being on the playgrounds and coming into contact with the boys on another side of their lives. They will also be better able to understand their boys from seeing them at play. Oftentimes an entirely different phase of a boy's nature is evidenced when he is at play than is shown when he is at his regular school tasks. We feel a decided gain in the school having assumed the responsibility for the morning recess, and should be quite unwilling to go back to the former arrangement.

The work of the special class has continued during the year to be a very useful and very commendable branch of our College activities. I do not see how we could well get along without the services of our special class teacher. During the year 1912 there were in the special class a total of 69 boys, and of these 32 came from the High School and 37 from the Elementary School. The teacher of this class examined a total of 219 boys who were candidates for admis-

sion, 17 boys who were especially passed upon from the High School in addition to the 32 above mentioned, and 132 boys were examined and reported upon from the Elementary School, thus making a total of 428 boys who were examined and measured as to their physical condition, their normality and mental capabilities. Of the total examined from the Elementary School, 33 were reported as normal, 62 as fair, and 37 as of low mentality.

The special class has engaged in various forms of hand-work, and these have been so useful that they have been added to in several directions. The boys there have caned during the year over a hundred chairs, have woven a score or more baskets of reed and raffia, have woven a considerable quantity of coarse cloth, and have made numerous articles of wood, both at the bench and with knife work at the seat. Plaiting of rope and the making of tape for mats have also been employed as busy-work and have served a useful purpose in keeping the boys occupied and directing their activities to the doing of something useful and of which they can immediately see results.

The work in Sloyd and in the Mechanical School has been brought more closely into relationship with the Elementary Schools, and it is our confident belief that there may be established a unity in all the activities of the College which will develop the boy to a much higher degree of perfection than would be possible with each of the branches or departments operating on its own account.

The progress during the past year in the Department of Elementary Education has been marked by a spirit of work, a cheerful co-operation, and a directness and rational character of method. The bringing of boys up to grade, the improvement in the schoolrooms and the equipment for work, the adaptation of equipment to ends,—all of these have put our schools on a better basis than they were earlier. These were some of the results which it was our hope that close supervision would accomplish. I believe that there are other and greater results which may be accomplished in the future, and that there is the possibility of our having at Girard College a system of model schools to which the attention of educators in

every part of the country will be turned, and that here we may work out experiments and make demonstrations of new and rational developments in the field of education that will not only serve the boys at Girard College but will be reflected in a larger sphere of influence, so that the Estate of Stephen Girard may justify itself in the fullest service to the community.

BATTALION AND BAND.

The reorganization of the Battalion and Band, which was mentioned in the preceding report, has brought fine results during the year. In the first place it was necessary for the College to purchase a complete equipment, including the ordnance for drill purposes. Fortunately, the Board of Directors were able to buy from the War Department the carbines formerly used, and in addition to these there were secured the necessary outfitting of sabres, gallery practice rifles, a sub-target gun, and other necessary material.

The Battalion is an organized rifle club, in affiliation with the National Rifle Association, and there has been built for its use a rifle range in the basement of the Number Eight Building. This has been so set up that it can be readily pushed to one side leaving the basement entirely free for drill purposes, basket ball, or any social functions for which that space may be needed. The range was constructed at the Mechanical School and is of the most approved type of rifle range, giving absolute security against accident. The Battalion equipment was further added to by the securing of new national and battalion colors.

Further, to carry on its work, the Battalion has been equipped with two hundred and forty steel lockers for individual boys. An approved form of combination clothes hanger has been provided and each boy given a locker by himself, and held more to account for the care and condition of his own clothing. The boys are each assigned not only clothing but other items of outfits, and are required to turn in individual signed cards indicating their possession of and responsibility for these articles. When they leave the Battalion they are held for the

property for which they have signed. This arrangement has resulted in their taking better care of the property released to them than formerly.

The Battalion turned out during the year in a complete new dress uniform of a cadet gray, similar in color and general style to the uniforms worn by the West Point Cadets, but manufactured in a distinctive design for our own Battalion. In addition to this there has been secured a service uniform of olive green forestry cloth for the Band, and this has been experimented with during the year. This service uniform is highly satisfactory and it is recommended by the Commandant of the Battalion that the entire corps be similarly outfitted. During the year the old blue uniforms have been in sufficient number and in such condition that they could serve as extra uniforms for rough weather and for ordinary use, but they are now practically unfit for that purpose, and it is the belief of the Commandant, in which belief I share, that there will be economy and efficiency in our having service uniforms as well as dress uniforms. The service uniform would have the rough usage of drill on ordinary occasions and the dress uniform kept for special occasions when the Battalion is on parade or is to have some form of public appearance.

In 1912 the drill of the Battalion was changed to the 1911 Army Drill Regulations. This at first was attended with some difficulty, as the manual is quite different from that formerly used, but the new order of drill has now been mastered, and the work of the Battalion is going smoothly. During 1912 the method of promotion in the Battalion was changed from what had formerly been in existence, known in the army parlance as "lineal," and put upon a merit basis. The basis of promotion in present practice is, knowledge of the drill regulations, to be determined by examination, and approved experience. At first there was a disposition on the part of the boys who felt that under the former system they were entitled to promotion to protest against the new order, and it was necessary to relieve some of the older officers from duty, but the new order has worked itself out during the year, and we are having in the Battalion more efficient service and on the whole a better spirit than before. Here, again, is a place where it has been

possible to put individual responsibility upon boys and to reward them for their accomplishment. We believe that the work of the Battalion during the past year has contributed along with other influences in the institution to the development of personal initiative.

It has been necessary to secure a complete set of new instruments for the Band, and with these the boys have been able to do more satisfactory work than formerly. One of the most gratifying developments of the year has been in the Band. The enthusiasm of the new band leader and the patient and helpful co-operation of his assistant have put this work on a splendid basis, and the improvement of the Band from a very small membership with little interest, to a membership numbering more than a hundred in all departments, and with a waiting list of quite an additional hundred boys anxious to enlist, is some indication of the spirit and condition of the band work. We have had, perhaps, the most complete change of attitude in the Band of any single organization or activity of the College during the period of my presidency. Already we have one of the best junior band organizations of which I know, and I have every confidence that, as the younger boys who are now in the organization get more experience, we shall have a band of which we may justly be proud.

It would appear that our change from the regulations of the United States War Department to an independent basis for our Battalion has worked well. The transfer has been made and good results secured during the first year, and there is every promise that the year on which we now enter and the years to come will be attended by even better results.

LIBRARY.

The Librarian reports that during the year 5634 visits were paid to the Library by officers and teachers and 11,987 by pupils; a decrease from 1911 of 57 visits by the former class and an increase of 2797 by the latter class. 12,055 books were issued, 8719 to officers and teachers and 3336 to pupils; an

increase from 1911 of 516 books issued to the former class and an increase of 1038 to the latter class. Of those issued, 2763 were periodicals, 5639 were books of fiction and 3653 belonged to other classes. The books circulated classify as follows:—

	1911.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arts, Fine	216	220	4	....
Arts, Useful	134	197	63	....
Biography	351	298	....	53
Education	614	748	134	....
Fiction	4413	5639	1226	....
General Works	95	73	....	22
History	322	308	....	14
Literature	596	815	219	....
Periodicals	2835	2763	....	72
Philology	8	17	9	....
Philosophy	104	122	18	....
Religion	79	82	3	....
Science	339	419	80	....
Travel	395	354	....	41
Total	<u>10,501</u>	<u>12,055</u>	<u>1,756</u>	<u>202</u>
Net Increase			1,554	

It is interesting to note that the greatest increase in the number of books issued was in

Fiction	1,226
Literature	219

The greatest decrease was in

Periodicals	72
Biography	53

The additions to the Library were 571 bound volumes and 127 pamphlets; 20 volumes were discarded, making a total number of 18,620.

The largest number of books was issued in November

The smallest in December

The report of the Librarian thus shows on the whole a gratifying increase in the number of books drawn and the character of reading which the boys have done. During 1912, 3336 books were drawn from the Library by the boys; during 1911 the number of books so drawn was 2298. The percentage of fiction read in 1912 was 66, the percentage of fiction

read during the preceding year was 70. Our library is mainly a reference and working collection, and the aim is to put in it only books of permanent value. The number of books added each year is limited to what can be turned to good account in doing the work of the College.

Not the least important of the library activities of the College is the section room libraries, which are placed in the living rooms of the boys and from which boys may draw books for reading on Saturdays and Sundays and at other times when they are not engaged on their regular school work. These libraries are under the supervision of the Household. The policy with the section room libraries has been to keep them small in size, having the books well selected and adapted to the age of the boys in the sections where they are placed, and both fresh and up-to-date. Numerous books are added each year to each section room library. The advantage of having these libraries is that the books are brought close to the boys and they are stimulated to read as they would be stimulated to read in their own homes. A total of 17,677 volumes are reported as having been read in the section room libraries during the year.

HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES.

Our year's work in the care of the boys out of school has been an advance on the service rendered during the preceding year. The changes above mentioned in buildings and physical appointments have all helped in this particular, but I feel also that we have made decided progress in the service of the Prefects and Governesses. Any policy of discrimination between our school and house organizations would be most unfortunate for either, and it has been our steady aim to make the two Departments on a basis of equality, and to divide the responsibilities in such a way as to give due regard to both, and to furnish every encouragement to each branch of the service. It appears obvious that the service of the Prefect and Governess in Girard College offers even greater opportunity for influencing of character and shaping of lives than is true of the service of the teachers, and I am frank to

say that with all the progress we have made in the past, I feel there is room for a larger service in the future.

Several changes have occurred in our Prefect staff, and whenever possible we have sought to get men of as much education as possible, and men who have had special training for their work, or approved experience in the management of boys. The new school day has necessitated several changes in the routine of the Household Department with additional Saturday duties, but it has been possible for us to adapt ourselves to these conditions with decided advantages to the School and without disability to the Household Department.

Our playgrounds have been improved through filling and resurfacing, and the introduction of swings and other playground apparatus for the smaller boys. Sanitary drinking fountains have also been introduced. Athletic competition on the playgrounds has been well developed not only in the various forms of leagues on separate playgrounds, but between winning teams of different playgrounds. These activities have also been carried forward in the relationship between Girard College and other institutions, though we have not sought to develop extensively the outside competition. It has not seemed desirable to have any considerable amount of athletic relations requiring trips away.

In connection with our athletics strict eligibility rules have been enforced. Any boy who falls below the required average for promotion in any month is barred from representing the College in competition until he has made good his standing in a succeeding month.

I believe there are unrealized possibilities of utilization of our playgrounds, and I am looking forward to changes in the future that will make the playgrounds more attractive and habitable, and that will give added pleasure and training from the activities there carried on.

We should have, I feel, a very large service from the planting of shade trees about the margins of our playgrounds, and the erection of additional shelters and field houses, which would serve as protection and a basis of play activity. Additional apparatus and more organized play will probably necessitate additional supervision, and ultimately we may recommend the

engaging of a trained playground supervisor, who would teach and lead in play activities.

SUMMER WORK.

The arrangements for special summer substitute teachers were carried forward in 1912 as in the two preceding vacations, and the results were even more gratifying than before. Under our present condition of organization and residence, when it is impossible for a considerable number of boys to be sent away for the summer vacation, there is an obvious gain in bringing a vacation to them through the change of officers and change in method of instruction and supervision. During the past summer more than one-half of the boys were away for the longer vacation, but there were in residence at the College approximately seven hundred.

The vacation arrangements were under the general charge of the Supervising Prefect, who has given the College fine service in this branch of work. Numerous college and university students and teachers having prolonged vacations elsewhere made up the staff of summer substitutes, and the net result of the work confirmed the wisdom of this arrangement, and holds out promise for good results in the future.

CHANGES IN STAFF.

Appointments.

MR. JAMES L. CANNON, B.S. in E., LL.B., Teacher of Commercial Subjects	January 1st.
MISS IRENE MALLAMS, Governess	January 15th.
MR. J. WESLEY POST, Prefect	February 1st.
LOUIS J. KAUFFMANN, M.D., Resident Physician	March 1st.
MISS LAURA KAY, Governess	March 1st.
MISS MAY SINGER WARD, Teacher in Primary School.	March 11th.
MISS M. HELEN McHENRY, Teacher in Grammar School	September 1st.
MISS RENA W. MURPHEY, Teacher in Primary School.	September 1st.
MISS RACHEL W. WALKER, Teacher in Primary School	September 1st.
MRS. MARY P. WARDLE, Teacher in Primary School.	September 1st.
S. L. MILLARD ROSENBERG, B.S., A.M., Ph.D., Profes- sor of Romance Languages	September 1st.

MISS MARY E. CRAWFORD, Governess	September 5th.
MRS. CHARLOTTE DONAGHY, Governess	September 5th.
MR. AUBREY W. MICHENER, Assistant to Professor of Chemistry and Physics	September 12th
MR. GEORGE T. MOSHER, Prefect	October 1st.
MISS M. BELLA LOY, Governess	October 1st.
MISS NETTIE MARKWARD, Governess	October 1st.
MISS GRACE R. OWENS, Assistant to Matron, Building No. 7	November 11th.

Transfers.

MISS HARRIET E. MATTHEWS, Teacher in Grammar School, to become Teacher of Mathematics and Science in the High School	February 1st.
MR. MARSHALL K. STEELE, Prefect, to become Teacher of History in the High School	February 1st.
MISS KATHERINE K. HOBBS, Teacher of Elocution, to become Teacher of English in the High School	February 1st.

Resignations.

EDWARD T. B. WEIDNER, M.D., Resident Physician....	January 1st.
MR. CHAS. R. HANSELL, Teacher of Phenography	January 31st.
MR. ALFRED J. RUDOLPH, Instructor in Plumbing	January 31st.
MISS MARGARET WYLIE, Teacher in Grammar School.	July 31st.
MISS CHARLOTTE E. OVERN, Teacher in Grammar School	July 31st.
MISS ELIZABETH McDUFFEE, Teacher in Grammar School	July 31st.
MISS KATHARINE H. BROPHY, Teacher in Grammar School	July 31st.
PIERRE FRANCOIS GIROUD, Licencié ès Lettres (Univ. of France), Officier d'Académie, Professor of French	August 31st.
MISS CLARA R. HOBBS, Teacher in Primary School...	August 31st.
MISS JANE DETWILER, Teacher in Primary School	August 31st.
MISS MARY J. DIVEN, Teacher in Primary School	August 31st.
MRS. EMMA NOBLE, Governess	August 31st.
MISS MARY L. KOPLIN, Governess	September 4th.
MR. WM. E. BROWN, Prefect.....	October 31st.
MISS ELIZABETH H. MACFARLAND, Teacher in Gram- mar School	October 31st.
MISS M. JENNIE DOME, Teacher in the Primary School, was obliged to retire on account of ill health	August 31st.

LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

Our settled policy has been to utilize the Christmas Play

as practice in dramatics for the lower division of the Senior Class. I am pleased to express appreciation for the original plays which have been prepared for us by our Prefect oldest in service, and for the careful training of the Senior One Class by that Prefect and other members of the Household Department. The Christmas Play has been assigned to the Household, and has in the past three years been very satisfactorily put on by that Department, assisted by the Mechanical School.

The January Graduating Class has for a couple of years presented a play instead of the usual Class Day exercises. This play has been given on the evening preceding Commencement, and has been much enjoyed by the boys themselves, the College audience, and a large circle of friends. In 1912 the play presented was Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer." I have only the highest appreciation for the intelligence and splendid work of the English Department of the High School for the training they have given boys in the presentation of the commencement play in January.

During the year we have had an attractive series of entertainments, and they have brought much pleasure to the boys of the College. By the early selection of speakers and entertainers we have been able to get choice, both of talent and dates, and have carried through what will commend itself as a very desirable list of entertainments during the year.

Our aim is to get entertainments which the boys will appreciate, and to have them at fortnightly intervals on Friday evenings whenever possible. Special entertainments are given in connection with special days. These special entertainments have brought to the College addresses and exercises in connection with the celebration of birthdays of noted men and other holidays, and have added much to the pleasure, and I think also, not a little to the education of the boys of the College. The interest of the boys themselves in these entertainments is evidenced by the desire they have to attend after leaving the College. We are under the necessity of refusing a considerable number of requests for tickets of admission to the entertainments from former College students, our space being not sufficient to accommodate more than the boys themselves and

the officials who are connected with the institution. The list of entertainments for the year follows:

Friday, January 12th:

"FRONTIER REMINISCENCES, SONGS AND STORIES."
Captain Jack Crawford.

Friday, January 26th:

Entertainment.

Lyric Quartette.

Mr. E. E. Lippincott, Impersonator.

Mr. John L. DeMar, Cartoonist.

Mr. Frank W. Ogden, } Musical Specialists.
Miss Edith M. Ogden, }

Friday, February 16th:

Illustrated Lecture—"SCENIC AMERICA."

Mr. Surrick Lincoln,
assisted by Mrs. Lincoln.

Friday, March 1st:

Combined Musical Clubs of the University of Pennsylvania.

Friday, March 15th:

Illustrated Lecture—"HISTORY OF GIRARD COLLEGE."
Dr. Cheesman A. Herrick, President.

Friday, March 29th:

Illustrated Lecture—"STARS AND FIRE-MISTS."
Mr. John Henry Frome.

Friday, April 12th:

Illustrated Lecture—"OUR INLAND SEAS—THE LIFE AND COMMERCE OF THE GREAT LAKES."
Mr. William McAndrew.

Friday, April 26th:

Lecture—Recital—"PLANTATION DAYS IN SONG AND STORY."
Dr. Paul M. Pearson.

Thursday, October 31st:

Halloween Entertainment.

Friday, November 15th:

Lecture—"RELATION OF HEALTH TO EFFICIENCY."
Dr. Luther H. Gulick.

Friday, November 22d:

Concert—Iroquois Indian Orchestra.

Friday, December 13th:

Miss Jeannette Turner Broomell, Reader and Impersonator
Mr. and Mrs. Horace Clement, Vocal Selections.

Tuesday, December 24th:

Motion Pictures—Mr. William J. Anderson.
Recitations—Mr. John J. Devlin.

ANNIVERSARIES AND COMMENCEMENTS.

Speakers

New Year's DayMR. WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

Commencement, January 25thHON. JOHN WANAMAKER.

Lincoln's BirthdayHON. JOHN STEWART,

Justice of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Washington's Birthday	DR. ALBERT E. MCKINLEY, Dean of Temple University.
Founder's Day	HON. RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG, Mayor of Philadelphia.
Founder's Day (Morning assembly of pupils)	MR. E. ELMER STAUB, Class of '99.
Memorial Day	MAJOR MOSES VEALE.
Commencement, June 27th	MR. J. H. JEFFERIS.
Opening of School, September 9th	PROF. JAMES HUGH MOFFATT.
Thanksgiving Day	MR. ROY SMITH WALLACE.

FIELD VISITS.

The arrangement formerly made for field visits by the boys in the High School Department has been continued, and the number of such visits enlarged during the year. The Senior Classes spent three days in Washington in January and were favored with a reception by the President and an opportunity to meet the Speaker of the House of Representatives and other persons of prominence in the Federal Government. They visited Mount Vernon, Arlington, and the various departments of the Government. The Junior Classes in October visited the State Capitol at Harrisburg and were received by the Governor and others in connection with the State Government. After inspection of the Capitol they went on to Gettysburg for a study of the field of the three-days' fight about that city. The Second Year High School Class made a visit similarly to Valley Forge and spent a day tramping over that field and making observations on the natural features and the various monuments which are erected.

The Officers of the Battalion were taken in June for a three-days' visit to the Military Academy at West Point, where they saw the routine life and drill of the cadets. This visit was a source of very great pleasure to the cadet officers of the College and a sort of reward to them for the faithful work which they had done in preparation for the drill on Founder's Day; it gave a standard for our own military instruction which has made the work more effective in the period following the visit.

All of these trips have been carefully planned with historic studies, illustrated lectures, etc., in advance, and with sup-

plementary lectures and discussions as well as written essays following the return.

In addition to the historic trips, trips of the same nature have been taken in the study of local government and the study of industrial processes in connection with the work in Chemistry and Physics. In the latter field of interest the students have been taken to such places as the Pottstown Iron Works, the Pencoyd Iron Works, the Atlantic Refining Company's Works, and the Welsbach light manufacturing plant.

These visits have given a very practical and more vital interest to the teaching of the College, and they have been attended during the past year as when first entered upon by uniformly good behavior on the part of our boys when they are away on a visit and a gratifying appreciation of the privileges which they enjoy. Subsequent to one of the trips the manager of the hotel at which the party stopped wrote as follows: "It is a pleasure to have these boys with us, as their deportment is ideal in every respect, reflecting the splendid training which they receive."

We are studying for still other ways in which trips can be turned to good account, and wherever it is possible to take a group of boys without the trip being merely a pleasure jaunt we are seeking to avail ourselves of that opportunity, and thereby are helping to break down the barriers of a somewhat provincial life which is likely to prove a handicap to the boys who grow up in an institution.

PRIZES.

According to a plan adopted in 1911, prizes were awarded on February 12th in connection with the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday; and at the re-opening of School on September 9th. Two hundred and thirty-three (233) prizes were distributed in February and two hundred and twenty-five (225) in September for excellence and improvement in scholarship and deportment during the preceding terms.

Continuing a well-established custom special prizes were presented by various individuals and groups of the alumni:—

A *gold watch* presented to the pupil of the High School having the highest term averages in scholarship:—

February Award—By the Alumni—to Wade F. Appenzeller.
 September Award—By Mr. Robert J. Johnson, President of
 the Alumni, to Ezra B. Neff.

A *gold medal* presented by a group of the Alumni to that pupil of the High School whose personal influence had been most helpful in the College during the term:—

February Award—To Glenroy Leayman.
 September Award—To Francis W. de Languillette.

A *bronze medal* presented by l'Alliance Francaise to the pupil of the High School showing the greatest proficiency in the study of the French Language and Literature:—

February Award—To John E. Haas.
 September Award—To Max D. Shaffer.

The *money prizes* for the best descriptive essay on the annual trip to Washington submitted by the pupils of the Senior Classes, given by Mr. John Humphreys, were awarded in February:—

1. Henry W. Landenberger	\$10.00
2. Daniel W. Gilbert	5.00
3. Robert R. Parmentier	2.50

Honorable mention:—

Houk L. F. Whitman,
 Wade F. Appenzeller.

A prize of a *gold watch fob* presented by Mr. Arthur Nichols, class of December, '92, to that pupil representing Girard College in any athletic contest during the preceding year, who attains the highest rank in scholarship, was awarded in September to Randol Rice.

Special prizes were also presented by the College to cadets for meritorious service in the Military Department:—

A *sabre* to the captain of the company excelling in competitive drill; and a *silver medal* to the captain of the company ranking second:—

February awards:

1. Aaron T. Black, Company B.
2. Charles J. Erickson, Company A.

September awards:

1. George J. Anderson, Company E.
2. Glenroy Leayman, Company B.

A photograph of the winning company was presented to each member of the company.

A *silver medal* was awarded to the cadet ranking highest in individual drill and a *bronze medal* to the cadet ranking second:—

February awards:

1. Cyrus L. Kenyon.
2. Ezra K. Nason.

September awards:

1. David Shields.
2. Claud R. Swingle.

HEALTH RECORD.

The health record of the College for the year makes a favorable impression. We have had more critical illnesses in the year 1912 than in the preceding year, with a mortality of two, as against a record of no deaths in 1911. There is much satisfaction in the fact that conditions which might have resulted in much illness and higher mortality have been met with promptness and the health of the College kept generally good.

The reports of the Visiting Physician and the staff that is co-operating with him cannot but commend themselves, and I am happy to feel that during the past year we have made further progress in the direction of converting our Health Department into one for the prevention of disease as well as for the treatment of it after it has come upon us.

The work of the Health Department under existing organization justifies fully the wisdom of the Directors in having established the present system. In retrospect we find that shortly after the present Board of Directors was constituted, a Visiting Physician, or as he was termed "Family Physician," was chosen with the arrangement that he was to visit the institution daily. At the same time another physician was chosen, to whom was delegated the work of examination of boys before they were admitted and to act as consultant with the Visiting Physician. In the latter capacity he was to visit the Infirmary twice each week; in the words of their appointment these Doctors were held "equally responsible for the oversight of the hygienic condition of the Institution." A Resident Physician was employed in the Infirmary and this form of organization continued until 1884, when the Visiting

Physician at a fixed salary was discontinued, and in his place there was chosen a Board of six physicians and surgeons of recognized standing. Among those chosen as Surgeons was no less a personage than Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, and as Physicians, Dr. John N. DaCosta and Dr. Thomas B. Reed. One or more of these persons was to be called in cases of serious illness, and they were to be paid for the service that was rendered. A later report chronicled the fact that Dr. DaCosta declined the appointment.

Later a serious epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis, which broke out with the result of several deaths, presented to the Directors the question of efficiency in protecting the institution against contagious diseases, and resulted in the complete reorganization of the medical service. The former board arrangement, with the indefinite responsibility which it brought, was discontinued, and in its place there was chosen a single physician, who was given the title of Visiting Physician. The first Visiting Physician under the new arrangement was Dr. Thomas B. Reed, who had had good success in the treatment of cases of spinal meningitis at the time of the epidemic. Dr. Reed, who had formerly served as a surgeon in the United States Army, was a careful man and a strict disciplinarian who rendered lasting service to Girard College in introducing a careful and systematic routine in the management of the health arrangements of the Institution. In 1891 Dr. Reed was succeeded by the late Dr. William S. Janney, who continued as the Visiting Physician of the Institution until his death in 1910.

Freedom from epidemics, a limited amount of sickness, and a low death rate are to be accounted for on several grounds. First, the improved condition in ventilation, light and heat in the various buildings have afforded a better basis for health. More frequent changes of clothing, with improved laundry service, and more careful attention to the personal needs of boys by their officers have aided. The policy of supplying every boy with a pair of rubbers and the increased use of overcoats, the furnishing of slippers to boys who are compelled to be up at night in the dormitories, and the use of carpet strips on the former bare floors of the dormitories, have no doubt

reduced the number of colds and the complications which result from colds. The Institution, I am sure, has been protected against typhoid and other possible ills by the policy of having its water examined at frequent intervals to guard against contamination. In the same line the examination of samples of our milk frequently, and often for successive days, has kept us from the introduction of typhoid fever from this source. The Visiting Physician has made a point of observing the physical appointments in the Institution outside of the Infirmary, and made various suggestions which look to protecting ourselves against breeding places for disease. I would commend in this connection not only the work of the Visiting Physician but also of the Matron's Department, the Officers of the Household and the Steward's Department, all of which have co-operated most helpfully in keeping the Institution clean and free from possible disease.

Surgery has played an important part in the prevention of sickness, as has the service of our Ophthalmologist, and the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist. Slight ailments have been relieved and corrections made for a normal healthy life, which could scarcely have been secured in any other way. Especially is attention drawn to the new Ear, Nose and Throat Department. A very large proportion of cases formerly treated in our Infirmary were earache, sore throat and kindred affections, which with corrective operative work in the removal of enlarged and diseased adenoids and tonsils, have been very greatly reduced. The most careful service of the Dental Department has similarly given a better basis for health, and reduced the number of cases which the Infirmary is called upon to treat.

Of necessity this corrective and operative work gives a large employment for our Infirmary service, both of the physicians and nurses, but it is service in the direction of keeping boys well rather than in caring for them after they become sick. The present trend of our work would seem to be a part of the tendency in medicine in general.

I would particularly commend to the attention of the Board of Directors the suggestion of the Visiting Physician that there be installed in connection with the Infirmary a plant large enough and complete enough for the disinfection of beds,

clothing and other material used by those who may have suffered from a contagious or infectious disease. The danger from disease of this sort is great and the Institution might well be given an equipment which would enable it to deal with all emergencies as they may arise.

A useful activity of the Department of Health during the past year was the exhibition by the Dental Department in connection with the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography in Washington, D. C., and the visit to the Congress of the Visiting Physician and the Dentist-in-Chief. The transparencies and other illustrative material presented by our Dental Department were commented on as one of the interesting features in connection with the exhibits of the Congress. I feel that the service which Girard College rendered by making this exhibition amply repaid the investment of time and money which it was necessary to make in order to have the exhibition prepared, and the exhibition itself has been preserved and installed in connection with the Dental Department, where it serves to illustrate from time to time as occasion arises exactly the sort of work which is being done. The Visiting Physician himself was greatly benefited by his attendance on the Congress, and came back better equipped for his service to the Institution from the fact that he was given an opportunity to attend as a delegate and to participate in the discussions which were a part of the Congress's proceedings.

Not only are our boys generally in good health, and do they make a favorable impression as they are observed in groups or assembled as a whole, but there is a noticeable improvement in the physical condition of boys after they are brought into the Institution. Within a month or six weeks following the admission of boys the result of regular hours for retiring and arising, regularity in time of meals, and wholesome and ample diet, begin to show themselves and within a few months the boys have put on weight and have an entirely different appearance.

Though many boys come to the College with an unfavorable medical history, having lost their fathers, when their fathers were in most cases relatively young men, they develop into sturdy and well-formed men, who go out with the equipment

of good habits and a hearty physique. It is noticeable when large gatherings of Girard Alumni are assembled that they are well-preserved, splendidly developed, and fine-looking men physically. At several of the Alumni gatherings, which it has been my privilege to attend during the past year, I have not only made this observation, but I have heard repeatedly expressions of the appreciation which the graduates feel for the care which was given them in the Institution. Certainly there is no branch of the activities of the College which can be more useful or far-reaching in its effect than that which gives the physical basis for life. I feel that we have been realizing in some measure the possibilities which lie before us in this field of effort, and that we are at present working along right lines.

I cannot speak in too high appreciation, gentlemen of the Board of Directors, of the intelligent and devoted service which we are having in the Infirmary of the College, from the Visiting Physician and the staff co-operating with him, and from the nurses who are in the employ of the Institution. I can only say that if one of my own sons were to undergo a serious operation or to be confined for a prolonged illness, I know of no institution to which I would commit him with greater confidence than I would to the care of the Infirmary of Girard College.

THE SAVING FUND.

The following statement of the Saving Fund accounts managed through the President's office shows a gratifying increase of this form of thrift. The deposits are received by us often in small amounts and the accounts opened in the names of the boys. By arrangement with the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, where these deposits are made, an account is not closed except on an order from the College, and we are stimulating the mothers and the boys to open these accounts and to increase the deposits and keep them intact until the boys are through the College and may be in a position where they need the money. Cases of sickness and special emergency have arisen among our boys where the existence of a bank account was of great benefit. Cultivation of the habits of saving and

of keeping a bank account are well worth the effort which this activity costs, and I trust that an increasing number of our boys may have these accounts.

The appended statement shows amounts deposited and withdrawn since the fund was established on its present basis in 1896:—

	Deposits.	Withdrawals.	Balance on Deposit at end of year.
1896	\$234.07	\$5.00	\$229.07
1897	446.79	22.52	653.34
1898	437.04	113.91	976.47
1899	340.12	70.35	1,246.24
1900	452.36	153.20	1,545.40
1901	503.79	164.42	1,884.77
1902	518.81	367.73	2,035.85
1903	606.70	468.67	2,173.88
1904	743.21	482.02	2,435.07
1905	758.20	419.51	2,773.76
1906	764.80	842.31	2,696.25
1907	939.74	246.00	3,389.99
1908	851.72	510.95	3,730.76
1909	970.88	651.36	4,050.28
1910	828.70	945.88	3,933.10
1911	1,334.14	800.55	4,466.69
1912	1,360.27	949.32	4,877.64
Total	\$12,091.34	7,213.70	

DEPOSITS BY MONTHS, DURING 1912.

January	\$456.64
February	87.10
March	84.35
April	185.39
June	50.50
September	263.77
October	196.77
December	35.75
	<u>\$1,360.27</u>

Accounts opened in 1910	77
“ “ “ 1911	115
“ “ “ 1912	124

Number of accounts of \$1.00	89
Over \$1.00 and under \$5.00	151
“ 5.00 “ “ 10.00	104
“ 10.00 “ “ 20.00	91
“ 20.00 “ “ 30.00	33
“ 30.00 “ “ 40.00	18
“ 40.00 “ “ 50.00	7
“ 50.00	9
Total number of accounts	502

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

The removal of the office of the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge to the College has been of very great service in bringing the work of the department more closely into relations with the other activities of the Institution. The Superintendent and his assistant have been enabled to connect up with the work of the College in taking boys into the institution and in placing them as they leave, but particularly have they helped the other branches of the College work in establishing close relations between the homes and friends of the boys who are at the College and the College authorities. The ideal which we have adopted for Girard College is that the institution shall not attempt to supplant the home, but that in every possible way it will be brought into relations with the home and make use of the influence of the home in carrying on its work. Under the present practice at the College if a boy begins to fail in his work, to lose interest and to start on a wrong course we open up negotiations with his family and try to make use of the force which the mother or other relatives can bring to bear in having the boy make a new start. In the doing of this work the Superintendent of Admissions has come into very vital and definite relations with the other activities being carried on in the College, and the work which he has done becomes increasingly useful to the Institution.

The preliminary investigations which the Superintendent has been able to make for applicants, and the examinations which have been conducted when they were presented for admission, have served to protect the College against receiving certain

boys who clearly were not of a sort to derive profit from attending upon it or not entitled to its benefits. With such a large waiting list as we have at the present time and with improvement in the service which we render to boys it is increasingly important for us to select boys with great care, so that we will get only those who will profit largely by the service which the College gives. This would seem clearly to be in accord with the wishes of the Founder, when he stated, as he did repeatedly in his will that priority of application should be accepted for priority of admission only when other things were equal, and one piece of work which our Department of Admissions has attempted to do during the past year is to establish the equality or inequality of the "other things" mentioned in the will of the Founder.

Our teacher of the special class has worked out with a good deal of care mental tests after the system of Binet, and these have been rigorously applied, not as determining absolutely admission or non-admission, but as contributing to a decision which we believe in every case where a boy has been rejected has been based upon careful examination and the fullest consideration of the claims of the boy. In order to render this work as effective as possible, this teacher was sent by the Board of Directors during the summer of 1912 to make observations and carry on special studies in connection with the New Jersey Training School, at Vineland. The same branch of the work is also utilized to pass upon the condition of boys who are in the institution and are not doing well. One of the factors which determines the decision often with regard to a boy's continuance in the College or going out is the result of the examination made by the specialist in this activity of our work.

Another branch of the work in which our Superintendent has served with good results and in which there is opportunity for much larger service in the future is the placing out of boys who leave this institution. With a total of approximately two hundred leaving a year, the most of whom go at once to employment, it can be seen that here is a large field for usefulness. The testimony of former College students is that often they were engaged in some unpromising place, and that after

three or four years of life experience, during which they had received only very low wages, they awoke to the fact that there were no futures for them in the particular callings in which they were, and that they must go out, find a new place, and begin all over again. In other words, a large number of Girard College boys leaving at fifteen or sixteen years of age have by accident drifted into what are jobs with no futures.

After the College has spent \$2500.00 or more in the upbringing and education of a boy, it would seem the part of greatest wisdom that we should spend enough additional to make sure that the boy who has been reared at so great cost should find the fullest and freest opportunities for the development of himself and the turning of his training to good account. It is not at all unlikely that as we specialize and render more efficient this branch of our service it will be necessary to increase the force in the office of the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge. Here it would seem to me is an opportunity for good service, and I am disposed to share the view of an alumnus, who said recently in my hearing that he regarded the work of the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge second only in usefulness to Girard College to the work of the President of the Institution. It is of course impossible to single out branches of our work and say that they are more important than other branches, but we can at least accept the statement that the work of Admission and Discharge is of great importance.

The report of the Superintendent presents some interesting statistics as to careers of Girard College Alumni. Recently, when in conference with the head of another organization for the care of children, the charge was made that Girard College men had not justified the expenditure which the institution had made upon them in the careers to which they had gone, and the head of the other work rather prided himself on the superiority of the child welfare work he was doing. It was possible for the one to whom this remark was made to point out at once a large number of Girard men who were in positions of trust and responsibility and doing most useful work, and to match or surpass in every instance where a compari-

son could be made the work of the representative of the other organization.

This suggested the desirability of the authorities of the College setting forth more in detail than had been done up to this time, where Girard College men have gone and what they have done. The report of the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge for the present year presents a brief list which is, we trust, only the beginning of what the future may set forth. It is our present purpose to keep this list growing, and as from time to time there comes to notice other College men who have decidedly made good to include them in the total. This list of Girard College Alumni will thus become a sort of honor roll of the institution. It is obvious that such a policy will not fail to be a source of inspiration to the Girard men who have gone out and to the young graduates as they go out. In other words, this list will set fairly before all Girard men that they are members of an honorable company, and that they may well take pride in the fact that there has been placed upon them the stamp of an institution which has turned out so many distinguished men. Such an enumeration will also appeal to a wider public which is properly interested in the College and its work.

ALUMNI ACTIVITIES.

A report for 1912 should present many evidences of Alumni activity and interest. The College and Alumni organizations tend to draw closer together, and there is an acquaintance with and sympathy of each for the other which is promising for the future.

The relationship being established between alumni and the boys in the College are in many cases a good illustration of the "Big Brother" movement. Students who have been out of the College some years and who have had life experience have, during the past year, interested themselves in particular boys in the College, and have exercised a helpful influence over them. If there were an increase in the number of former College boys who would thus enter into the lives of individuals at present in the care of the institution, they could further help Girard College to do its work. One of the ways

in which an alumnus can help is by an occasional invitation to a College boy to spend his holidays or the days of his longer vacation with the alumnus who has a home. In certain cases such action has given much pleasure to the alumnus extending the invitation, and has been of great good to the boy in the formative period of his life.

A very distinct evidence of Alumni interest was the presentation on Founder's Day of the Chronological Tablet, setting forth the main facts of Stephen Girard's life.

The idea of the tablet was first brought forward by an enthusiastic and devoted graduate, Walter C. Gold, of the Class of May, 1890. The funds for the tablet were contributed in small amounts by a large number of the Alumni. The tablet itself was executed by another alumnus, Richard Thomas, and the speech of dedication was made by Dr. Henry Kraemer, of the Class of December, 1883. The tablet was placed in the Chapel in the space east of the platform, corresponding to the tablet commemorating the services of Stephen Girard during the yellow-fever scourge, which is on the opposite side. The tablet has been admired as a thing of beauty, and the appropriateness of having this record of the life of the Founder constantly before the boys and for the inspection of visitors is so evident that we need only mention in passing the indebtedness of the institution to the Alumni in this matter. The speech of dedication was one of unusual merit, of which the Board of Directors thought so highly that they asked for the privilege of printing an extensive edition for gratuitous distribution.

The usual Alumni gathering which was held just in advance of the Founder's Day celebration was largely attended, and evidenced the characteristic exuberance of spirit which is habitual with Girard men. The Alumni organization itself has been increased in membership, and the introduction of a plan for life membership for One Hundred Dollars has given an opportunity for several of the older Alumni to aid the organization in a very tangible way. The proceeds of life membership dues have been utilized towards the cancellation of the mortgage on the property of the Alumni Association, at 1502 Poplar Street.

Another important activity of the Alumni during the year was the organization of a Bazaar, which was held on December 10th, 11th and 12th, at Horticultural Hall. The expense of securing the hall and the preliminary arrangements presented a formidable undertaking. Quite a thousand dollars were necessary in order to pay expenses. It is gratifying to report that not only did the Bazaar pay expenses, but it cleared upward of a Thousand Dollars to be turned back to the Alumni organization for further reducing the indebtedness on its property. One feature of the Bazaar was a concert by the Girard College Band. Your honorable Board lent its aid to the Bazaar in every possible way, and the further interest of the Board was shown in the presence of several members at the Bazaar itself.

The Alumni organization has rendered helpful aid to our Department of Admission and Discharge in securing positions for boys who are leaving the College and in finding better positions for those who are already at employment. It is to many boys the time of extreme danger when they first go out of the institution, and the interest of the Alumni in keeping a boy at employment and seeing that he has good opportunities is invaluable to him.

Another good service in the same direction has been the policy of the Alumni to look after those boys who do not graduate, keeping track of them and securing their identification with Alumni interests and activities.

There ought to be a close bond of union of the Girard College Alumni not only with the institution but with each other. The fact that every boy who comes to the College has lost his father has put him under a disability in beginning his life, and in a sense the College becomes a parent to boys thus bereft. It would be unfortunate if there were not implanted in the hearts of the boys a feeling of regard and affection for the institution which thus serves them. In another sense there should be a feeling of kinship or fellowship amongst Girard boys and Girard men. They have all suffered the same disability, and in this particular are brothers, so that they can appreciate each other as no one else could do. I believe that the Girard Alumni are willing to aid each other as aid would

not be extended in any other body of Alumni in the world.

There is much in support of this general statement. Not only the activities above mentioned, but numerous prizes, scholarship aid and the like, all of which are to the same general effect. The President of the College has for two successive years made an appeal to a few of the Alumni for contributions in Ten Dollar amounts, to a fund for helping an alumnus, at present in the Engineering School of the University of Pennsylvania. Not only has adequate response been secured for the purpose mentioned, but men have made their contribution with the most evident pleasure, and have asked for an opportunity to make a larger contribution if more money were needed.

The same generous spirit is evidenced in the establishment of the Girard Band Association, the idea of which was conceived by the leader of the College Band. The dues in the Band Association are One Dollar per year, the proceeds of which are to be used for the purchase of one new instrument each year for that boy leaving the Band who shows the best promise for a continuance of his music. Former members of the Band are eligible for membership in this association, and the appeal to them brought back immediately a very general response, and again not only did the men contribute, but they expressed themselves as considering it a privilege to contribute and asked for an opportunity to make additional contributions if they were needed.

We have sought by the measures above mentioned and many other activities to enlist the interest and support of the Alumni, and to make every possible use of their services. I have lost no opportunity in the distribution of reports, in the writing of personal letters, in the reception of the Alumni at the institution, and in visits to gatherings of Alumni organizations, Class reunions, etc., to give the widest possible information of the College and its work. During the year I have had the privilege of meeting with the Alumni Associations of Western Pennsylvania and Greater New York at their annual meetings. In addition it has been possible for me to attend numerous Class meetings and other Alumni functions in Philadelphia.

ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM.

Girard College is not only an intricate and comprehensive educational organization ; it is also a complicated and extensive business system, and a household which must provide for the care and physical necessities of boys during the time that they are out of school. In any department of the activities of the College, the work is on a large scale and presents a wide range. For example, in our business system, there was expended for maintenance during year 1912, \$650,656.04, less the amount received for waste material, \$3,058.54, or a net expenditure of \$646,997.50. In addition to this there has been expended during the past three years a total of \$437,140.12 for the extension and betterment of our working plant. Large expenditures in the same direction are contemplated for the future.

When I came to Girard College as President it was my wish to learn as quickly as possible of the operations of the Institution in all branches of its work, and to that end I sought contact with all the departments of the College's activities. The number of details which came to the President's office during the first few months of my incumbency was almost overwhelming. By the method thus adopted it would have been scarcely possible for the President of the College to have discharged all the duties which were pressed upon him had he continued steadily at his desk from seven o'clock in the morning until ten o'clock at night. After a tolerably complete acquaintance with the work of the institution in its several departments, we began gradually to classify and arrange the work with a view to shifting the responsibility for certain pieces of work to the heads of departments, so that it would be possible to study problems in the large and for the President to hold himself in reserve for the special and unexpected duties which are constantly presenting themselves. As a result of frequent conferences with the Executive Staff and the drawing of the lines of division between departmental work, there has been evolved gradually an administrative system, an outline of which is presented on the next page.

Plan of Organization.

PRESIDENT	SECRETARY TO PRES'T	{ Postal Clerk, 1 Stenographer, 1 Clerk, 1
	INSTRUCTION AND LIBRARY (Vice-President)	{ High School { Professors, 8 Teachers, 5 Assistant, 1
		{ Mech. Instr. { Supt. Mech. School, 1 Teachers, 8
		{ Prof. Mil. Sci. and Tac. { Band Instructors, 2 Attendant, 1
		Librarian, 1
		{ Clerk, 1 Grammar School— teachers, 20 Primary School— teachers, 13 Relieving teachers, 2 Teacher of Special Class, 1 Teachers of Special Sub- jects, 2 Teachers of Vocal Music, etc., 3 Teachers of Sloyd. 2
	HOUSEHOLD AND PLAY- GROUND (Supervising Prefect)	{ Prefects, 11 Relieving Prefects, 6 Governesses, 22
	DOMESTIC (Matron and Ass't Matron)	{ Matron's Ass'ts., 2 Housekeepers, 2 { Cooks, 12 Ass't. H'k'per, 1 { Kitchen Ass'ts. etc., 14
		{ Head Waitress { Waitresses and reliev- ing girls, 41
		Utility men, 3 Cleaners and Caretakers, 63 Seamstresses, 31
		Clerks, 4
	STEWARD AND ASS'T STEWARD	{ Assistant Engineer, 1 Night Engineer, 1 Engineers at Power House, 2
		{ Chief Engineer { Lineman and trimmer, 2 Firemen, 9 Steamfitters, 2 Plumber, 1 Utility man, 1
		{ Head Carpenter { Carpenters, 3 Bricklayer, 1 Tinsmith, 1 Painter, 1 Laborer, 1
		Gardeners, 8
		Chief Baker Bakers, 3
		Supt. Shoe Shop Shoemakers, 7
		Foreman of Laundry { Assistant, 1 Laundresses, 42 Delivery man, 1
		Coachmen, 2
		Watchmen, 2
		Gate-men, 3
		Utility men, 2
	HEALTH (Visiting Physician)	{ Res't Phys. { Head Nurse { Nurses, 5 Cook, 1 Waitresses, 2 Housemaids, 6
		{ Prefect, 1 Seamstress, 1
		Ophthalmologist, 1
		Chief of Ear, Nose, and Throat Department, 1
		Chief of Dental Dept. { Dentists, 2 Clerk, 1
		Consulting Surgeon, 1
	SUPT. ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE AND ASS'T.	

SUMMARY OF EMPLOYEES.

President's Office	5
Instruction and Library	74
Household	40
Domestic	172
Steward	109
Health	26
Admission and Discharge	2
Total	428

The Vice-President acts as the head of the educational work of the College, supervises the schools, prepares courses of study and the like. He alternates with the President in the conduct of the daily chapel service and the Sunday chapel service, and in case of the absence of the President of the College he becomes the ranking executive officer of the institution.

The Supervising Prefect is the chief of the Household Department, which has charge of the boys during the time that they are not in attendance upon school. With a staff of Prefects and Governesses he has supervision over all the household and playground activities.

The Matron is the head of the domestic arrangements of the institution, and, with a large staff, has supervision over the preparation and serving of food, the cleaning of buildings, the care of clothing and in general the details which would be looked after by the mother of a family.

The Business Department of the College is an important activity which is under the supervision of the Steward. His duties are to act as the business agent; he makes the purchases and carries forward the business activities of the institution. All other departments wishing expenditures of money make requisitions upon the Steward, and he, under the system at present in effect, invites bids and makes purchases.

The Health Department, as I have observed, is an extensive one, with a complete hospital equipment and a staff of specialists in different fields of medical practice. It is becoming more and more the practice of our Health Department to treat boys for the prevention of disease and to keep them out of the Infirmary as much as possible.

It is the duty of the Department of Admission and Discharge to investigate into the qualifications of the applicants for admission, and to look after the transfer of boys from the College to the activities of their future lives. This depart-

ment corresponds with boys who are at employment and secures reports from employers. The Department of Admission and Discharge has also come to render a very useful service in establishing a closer relation between the families of the boys in charge of the institution and the College itself. The boys that come to Girard College thus are not cut off from the influence and helpfulness of family life.

It is interesting to draw attention to the fact that when the first provisional chart for departmental work at the College was made two years ago, there were a total of 445 employees. Although several new employees have been added to certain departments since that time reductions have been made in other directions and the present total is 428. This would seem excessively large, and I trust that ultimately with the utilization of the boys for certain forms of work within the institution, it will be possible for us still further to reduce the number of paid employees.

I have had frequent conferences with the heads of departments, and have invited recommendations as to changes of policies, etc. Consistently I have also sought to deal with the work of each department through its head and not with the individual employees. While I have not cut myself off from the detail work, I have sought to do the work through the respective executive departments into which our organization must of necessity be divided. I have said to certain employees in minor positions who were insistent on my consideration of their matters that there were two ways by which this is possible. One is by report through the head of department and the other by appeal from the action taken or a decision made by the head of the department.

We have now a tolerably effective administrative organization. The departments are doing their work with respect each for the other and with an efficiency that would be scarcely possible when there exists a looseness and irresponsibility without the definite fixing of duties. Particularly has the development of a departmental system been helpful in the harmonious relations that have been established between the different branches of the work. The danger of a system of loose organization was that certain duties which lay between the depart-

ments, and not clearly defined, should become matters of controversy, and that there should develop overreachings and complaints on the part of the different employees, which might lead to bad feeling and very regrettable personal differences.

The advantages of a close departmental organization are obvious. The dangers from it are almost equally obvious, and the problem is how to realize the advantages and to avoid the dangers. One question of supreme importance at Girard College is the relations which the chief executive and the staff shall sustain to the employees who serve the institution. Certainly the relations should not be in any particular that of autocrats who dictate in a high-handed way the orders and policies which are to be carried out. Instead, the relationship should be that of guides and inspirers to good work. There is a great need for ideals and standards of efficiency in our work, and it has been our aim to get these from a discussion with the staff, and the making of suggestions which will result in the spontaneous development of policies from the staff itself. Oftentimes a hint or question will be more valuable than a published order, for such a hint may, at a later time, come to fruition in the mind of the one to whom it was given, and he will then take it up and carry it out enthusiastically. The advantage of such a method is that those who are to carry out the ideals are themselves in sympathy with the ideals they are to carry out, and there will be an enthusiasm and a certainty of result which could not be secured if policies were declared by executive orders.

We have had during the past two and one-half years much of discussion as to the ideal for the administration of a college. The autocratic control of a faculty, or staff, or of a president or an official board would, it appears to me, be unfortunate. The ideal which we have tried to put into practice is that the administration of the institution is a co-operative enterprise in which the staff, executive and Board of Directors should co-operate, and our aim has been to develop a spirit of co-operation, helpfulness and sympathy. The controlling thought which should be the inspiration for all our efforts at Girard College is the best interests of the boys who are committed to the care of the institution. From the first I have pre-

sumed that there could be no conflict between departments, or personal differences among the employees where all are interested in the same end, namely, the welfare of these boys.

The first mistake of many administrative systems is an attempt to control in an arbitrary and high-handed way, and to reduce the work of an institution to the domination either of an executive staff, a president, or a board of control. The controlling thought which should underlie our work in Girard College, it seems to me, is that the institution is not a factory or bank, that it is not directed to the accomplishment of mere material or physical ends, but that it is for the working of a spiritual result, and that as the result is to be spiritual, a regard for the spiritual agencies and factors should be kept ever uppermost in our methods.

Another great danger which comes from close departmental organizations is from the wearing of "ruts" in the methods and the reducing of a delicate intellectual and spiritual process to the machinery of red tape. The establishment of a routine, the moving in a fixed line, is deadening to a degree, and nothing could be more fatal for the largest results than that we should over-systematize and render mechanical the life processes which are necessary in order to produce life. In other words, live boys cannot be made by dead machinery, and if the graduates we turn out are not to be "wooden" products, we must have a freedom from mechanical and fixed methods which will inspire our boys in their spiritual and intellectual growth.

Our aim has been to realize the advantages of an executive organization, to give responsibilities to the staff, to hold them for results, and to do all this without establishing too mechanically and formally the order and procedure of institutional management. In the conduct of this College as in the working with mind everywhere, the rule which should animate us is "the letter killeth, but the spirit maketh alive." May we ever seek through the enlivening of the spiritual processes the stimulation and growth of the best mind and soul of the youths who are committed to our care.

INFORMATION OF THE COLLEGE.

During the past year we have had repeated visits from old residents of Philadelphia, many of whom had never visited the College before. A large delegation representing the City History Society favored us with a pilgrimage during the spring, and the Educational Committee of the New Century Club and various other organized bodies, as well as many private visitors, have turned their attention to the College. It has been the constant effort of the President to extend a hospitable invitation to these visiting delegations and on every and all occasions to disseminate correct information of Girard College and its work. During the year we have prepared a small handbook, giving in summarized form the essential facts as to the history of Girard College, its plan of organization, its resources, its religious instruction and other ideals. This was printed in a large edition and has been given away in quantities to visitors at the Lodge and at the President's office, and widely distributed through the mails. It is hoped that the College may be better understood in our own city, in the state of Pennsylvania and the country at large.

The very name "College" is itself misleading, and we are frequently under the necessity of explaining away the fact that Girard College is not a college in the usual acceptance of the term. Nor is it an orphanage, as that name is used in the description of institutions. The relations established between the homes of the boys and the institution and the dependence upon the home in the conduct of our work all give to Girard College a unique place, which it would be perhaps best to describe by the statement that it is more nearly an endowed private school than any other form of institution.

In no particular is the College more largely misunderstood than in the matter of its religious influence. Somehow the idea has become prevalent that the College is atheistic in its teachings, or, if not, that it is certainly non-religious. No small part of our time has been given to setting forth the facts of the case as to the religious spirit and teachings of the institution. The surprise of a newly elected president of Girard College may well be imagined when he was greeted by a saintly woman of his acquaintance, with

expressions of pleasure that he was to come to the institution, "for," said she, "if the boys of the College are not to have the Bible, I am at least glad that they are to have one who believes in the Bible." When a group of students from the College recently made a visit to the National Capital, one of the widely circulated newspapers of the Capital City in mentioning their presence, commented on the fact that the name of the Deity was never permitted to be spoken within the gates of the College. In 1912, when the President of Girard College was in attendance on a Council of Churches, comment was made by the editor of a religious weekly that the regulations at Girard College must have been modified to have one who was recognized as a Christian in office here as president. During the past summer, while some hundreds of miles from the City of Philadelphia, the President of the College attended a church service on a Sunday morning, and when later he was introduced as being the President of the College, the person to whom he was introduced remarked that it seemed strange to see the President of Girard College at a religious service. Recently there appeared in one of the popular and widely circulated monthlies an article on "Philadelphia Millionaires," in which there is the statement that all forms of religious worship are forbidden forever in Girard College.

These are but a few of the many illustrations which might be cited to show the very prevalent belief that Girard College is or has been atheistic. A pronounced atheist a few years ago came to the College and having secured entrance within its enclosure gave an expression of exultation in the statement: "At last I have reached a place where the Bible is not permitted to come." Recently the College was in receipt of an inquiry from one who declared himself an atheist thinker and who said he wished to send his sons to the College that they might be trained in his belief.

In striking contrast to these prevalent beliefs are the practices and influence of the institution. No day passes at Girard College without Scripture reading and prayer. The recognition of Divine bounty in supplying the necessities of life is invariably made at each meal. The Sabbath is always recognized by two Chapel services, attendance upon which is com-

pulsory. Indeed, there are probably few institutions which have so much, or so binding religious exercises as a part of their daily life as does the College. Not only are these services thus observed, but they are services of dignity and impressiveness, and no one who attends either the weekday Chapel or Sunday service fails to be moved with the respect and the response of the boys as they meet in the place of worship.

The impress of the Chapel with its music, its responsive service, its prayers, and its addresses are a lasting influence upon the minds and hearts of the boys who go out from the institution. Many of them seek opportunities to come back for the Chapel service here, and they carry with them as they go out the habit and impress of religious worship, and I know it to be quite the rule for our boys as they leave to go into churches and become actively identified with religious work.

The summary of statistics presented by the Superintendent of Admission and Discharge indicates that there are seventeen of the living graduates of Girard College now in the Christian ministry. In order to learn as to the influences which had led these men to go into the ministry, letters were addressed to several of them, asking for their remembrance as to the religious influences of the institution and what prompted the choice which they made for their life work. The replies received were both full and generous in appreciation of the religious teaching and influence of the College. During 1912 one of these Girard graduates in the ministry has gone to the foreign field as a missionary. Others of the graduates are in Young Men's Christian Association work and other branches of Christian activity, and judged by the results of its teachings as shown in the lives of its graduates there is much to justify the religious influence of the College.

There is also a widespread misapprehension concerning the financial conditions under which Girard College operates. On many sides exists a belief that the College is so richly endowed that the managers of the institution are not able to spend the income. This statement has come repeatedly and from many quarters. While the endowment of the College is large and its income handsome, the possibilities of service are so

many and extensive, the need for improvements is so pressing, that far from being troubled by a surplus which cannot be spent, the tendency is at times to become a bit restive that the College cannot move more rapidly in the doing of the many desirable things which present themselves. With six hundred boys on the waiting list, with the multitude of opportunities in modern education on every side, with the possibilities of extending field visits, with the chance of an improved and enriched vacation, with the need of additional buildings and the modernizing of those that were erected, many of them, a half century or more ago,—all these present themselves in such a way as to indicate that for many years to come those who are responsible for the management of the Girard Estate and Girard College need not be concerned because of the surplus of income above the needs of the College.

As the Girard Will is studied other ways will no doubt be found in which the surplus of the future may be used. For example, the statement is set forth by the Founder that the wards of the institution should be taught navigation. Manifestly the teaching of navigation is of limited possibility under the conditions in the institution as it at present exists, and it will no doubt occur to many that some of the surplus of the remote future may perforce be put to a wise use through the securing of a school-ship or a cruiser of some sort and the taking of boys for a given period of their lives in the College, say one year or one-half year, for a cruise abroad, during which time their teachers might be taken on shipboard and they be taught navigation and have a school on board ship. Such a cruise could be made a part of the regular school course, where the work could be carried on without interruption, and the foreign travel which would be a feature of the cruise would lend an important aid to the largest and fullest development of the boys.

The fact that the College has a high wall about it has led many visitors to feel that the institution is one of restraint; that boys are kept here against their wills, that the College is a place of training for incorrigibles. Such is farthest from our aim and purposes. We are without the equipment or the method to handle boys of this class. It is easy for the boys

of the institution to abscond if they so wish. The dormitories are left open at night; boys are free from restraint, they have access to the approaches to the wall, and even are given the freedom of the city under conditions where they may wander away if they so wish. In very truth we could say of the institution: "Stone walls do not a prison make."

TRAINING BOYS TO WORK.

In my report for 1911 a section was devoted to the subject, "The Right to Work." I am strongly of the opinion that the ideal set forth in that statement is desirable for Girard College. This is a very old truth which seems to take its rise from the Garden of Eden, for our first parents, when they were put in the Garden, were given a commission "to dress and tend it;" and when Scripture records that they were turned out of the Garden, man had the command given him that "by the sweat of his brow should he eat bread." The Savior of the world had as a preparation for his brief ministry, a long period of training in a carpenter shop. There is a joy which should come from work, and this joy can only come from one being trained to work, and doing his work well. The efficiency which will give this joy will result only from training to do work, and practice in the doing of it.

Now, it is quite obvious that the Girard College boys have not been and are not now being trained to do work, and more than this, I fear that sometimes they are given a false sentiment concerning work.

As long ago as 1895 the President of the College in a report to one of the official committees made the following statement: "A short time ago one of our lads went out to do office work as stenographer and typewriter, and among his duties was the dusting of the office and office furniture each morning. The boy felt that this was compromising his dignity and wrote to his employer protesting against doing such work. It was not so much the boy's fault as the fault of his education. He was always accustomed to having these things done for him by the College domestics, and his thoughts were above them."

Continuing, the same report says: "Another case has been brought to my attention of three boys, the sons of one mother, all former pupils, who refuse to do any work in or around the house, and would not accept of odd jobs when offered by neighbors, but were quite willing to be idle and let their mother work and wait on them besides." I have heard statements which are expressive of the same sentiment by the boys in the College in my time, namely, that the domestics are paid to wait on them and serve them, and there is the danger that the boys whose destiny it will be to work, shall get the idea that certain necessary work is in some sense menial and will degrade them if they engage in doing it.

There is another danger from the cultivation of the sentiment above mentioned, namely, that boys will believe one kind of work is more honorable than another, which results in their selection of what has sometimes been termed "white-collar jobs." In these positions they may keep clean hands, but have very limited opportunity for advancement, while if they were willing to go into a rougher and coarser form of work the opportunities for them in life might be increased manyfold.

This whole question was brought to a head by the report from the August visiting committee of the Board of Directors in 1905. The committee mentioned recommended that employment should be supplied for the boys of the College, and that they be taught more ideas of self-help than they were being taught at that time. The matter was referred to the President of the College, and he submitted under date of December 29, 1905, a detailed report in which he summarized numerous and oft-repeated suggestions for the employment of the boys in doing the work of the institution, for the employment of them during vacation, when they might be taken to a country establishment, and in various other ways. These reports of the President as thus summarized went back to the early years of his presidency. For example, under date of September 12, 1888, in a report to the Board of Directors, President Fetterolf said: "I am becoming more and more impressed with the fact that the Girard College boys are permitted to grow up too helpless and too much in ignorance of the ordi-

nary occupations with which all boys should be familiar. They are so circumscribed in their life with us and come so little into contact with the world as it is, that when they go out into active life, they are, to say the least, very unsophisticated." In 1890, the President further reported: "Our boys should be taught more self-help. Their life here is in a measure unnatural, being so different from that of the family, where children learn to do many things that come to them in their daily home life. We can't expect under any circumstances to accomplish all that can be done for the child in the family, but we can do more than has yet been done for them. The more they were taught to do for themselves the more useful and self-reliant will they be when they enter on active life." In 1891 the President reported to much the same effect, and cited West Point and Annapolis Academies as illustrating institutions where young men are taught to care for their own rooms, make their own beds and do other tasks that are not performed by the boys in Girard College.

The most striking statement of this series was under date of January 4, 1895, in a report to the Committee on Admission, Discipline and Discharge. In this report the President of the College said: "A boy who can mend his own clothing, sweep his own room and make his own bed is so much the better prepared to make his way in life, yet, while in the College hundreds of garments are repaired each day, the boys are not taught to do the mending; and while acres of floor surfaces are to be swept daily, the boys are never taught to use the broom; and while hundreds of beds are made up each day of the week, the boys are not given any practice in making beds. The young gentlemen of the United States Military Academy are required to do work of this kind, and I can see no reason why the Girard College boy should not also be made to do it."

There is much more to the same general effect in other reports of President Fetterolf to the various committees and the Board of Directors. Under date of February 9, 1906, in compliance with the action of the committee, there was introduced a schedule arranged for boys of different ages to participate in the work of the College. The suggestion was made for the

sewing on of buttons, for the darning of stockings, the making of beds, the sweeping of rooms, and various other branches of the College work. The schedule as then worked out and presented seemed to be most admirable. It was urged only as a beginning, and as was said by the President, would interfere but little with the school work, and would perhaps involve some additional outlay for supervisory officers. While there might be an increase of expense on the supervisory side to carry this schedule out, there ought to be a very considerable decrease in payments for labor, and on the whole it would seem to me that the carrying-out of the schedule of President Fetterolf would be decidedly to the advantage of the College. In following the matter still further. I find under date of February 15, 1906, the following action of the Board of Directors: "Resolved, 1st, that the boys of the first and second grades of the first or Primary Form (320 boys) shall be taught by the governess in charge to darn stockings; 2d, that the boys of the third grade of the First Form (160 boys) shall be taught by their governesses to sew a seam; 3d, that the boys of the next grade, which is the first grade of the Second Form (160 boys) shall be taught by their governesses to sew on buttons; 4th, that the boys of the next three grades (320 boys) shall be taught to sweep and make beds, these boys to be kept out of school from 8 to 12, twenty at a time, one-half of them to be sweeping while the other half are making beds. Resolved, that an additional prefect be employed, whose duty it shall be to have charge of the boys while sweeping and making beds."

It will be clearly seen that the success of any policy of the sort above indicated depends for its success upon the sympathy of those who are carrying it out. The College has operated so long on another plan that an acquired momentum has been secured which it will be difficult to overcome.

There is also the need of providing a motive for work. Work in Girard College should be made in some measure a part of the life of the institution. A boy should be taught to work for himself and to have some reward for his labor. In other words, he should make his *own* bed, darn his *own* stockings, sew on his *own* buttons, etc. Such a result could

be secured through the housing of the boys by the cottage system, but it is hardly possible by our present congregate system of care, and with the large number of boys who are assigned to a single dormitory. Of course the same individual method of work could be carried out to a much larger degree if the institution had an establishment under rural conditions where there could be given more forms of work to be done.

There is also the possibility of using a system of ratings for the house activities and services of boys, and of adding further privileges for boys who discharge these duties satisfactorily. We at present give a mark for studies, also for conduct, both in school and out of school. Might not there be added a rating which would express the socialized activities and the work contribution of a boy in the life of the institution?

Some institutions have made use of a money compensation for boys who do certain branches of work outside of the ordinary routine life. In other words, the kind of work which would be necessary to hire done by outside labor, when it has been performed by the boys of the institution during their own play time or during holiday period, etc., receives a money reward. This gives a stimulus and furnishes a motive for work. We have about the College a good deal of work for which we pay wages which might very well be done by boys perhaps at a less expense to us than it now costs. I have often felt when we were employing a lot of questionable looking men to shovel snow from the College grounds and the walks around the College that this is a form of work which might be done by our older able-bodied boys, and it would give them a training in work and a new attitude toward work, as well as furnish them an opportunity to earn a little money. This opportunity, I am sure, many of them would embrace with great alacrity. They have little chance to get money and they need it for the gratification of legitimate pleasures in connection with their own lives.

Gathering up the various recommendations looking to the utilization of our boys for work about the institution, I would suggest the following: 1. That a considerable number of them be used in connection with the Department for the Care

and Repair of Buildings about the College. At present we are using them for work in carpentry and shop practice as a branch of carpentry, but I can see no reason why the activities at present being carried on cannot be extended to painting and masonry, concrete work and various other forms of practical operations. The Head of our Department for the Care and Repair of Buildings was the former Head Carpenter of the institution. He knows the needs of the College in every department and is splendidly equipped to take up this branch of the work and carry it forward. I am looking for good results in connection with this field of effort. 2. The thing which has been done to a slight degree in connection with the Department just mentioned has been done also in an experimental way with the Gardener's Department, and I believe that a few of our boys can be put for a part of each day to work in the greenhouses and about the grounds under the general supervision of the Gardener, and that by means of shifts and divisions in the Intermediate High School Class there can be given the opportunity for an education and the teaching of an employment. The thing which is suggested for the Gardener is equally applicable to the Laundry, the Bakery, and perhaps other divisions of our activities.

It is also our purpose to go at once into the use of the boys for some household activities in the care of the rooms, beds, etc., and I can see no reason why some of the housekeeping work now being done by paid employees may not be done by boys. This would necessitate some readjustments between our so-called Household Department and the Matron's Department. In other words, the work of these two departments will of necessity come together and overlap. There are four factors which ought to co-operate in the care of clothing, buildings, etc. They are the governess, the seamstress, the housemaid and the boy. We ought to recognize that the governess is the ranking officer in this series, and that it is her duty to look after and keep in condition the rooms which are occupied by the boys under her care.

The Number Seven Building offers the best opportunity to begin this work, and already the administrative machinery and the changes have been approved which can put it into

effect in that building. The results are unmistakable from this arrangement. There will be the reduction of the paid employees, the lessening of the cost for the care of buildings and pupils, an increased service to the boys, a new view on life and the activities of life by the boys themselves and, I believe, a new spirit in the relationships sustained between the different branches of the service and the employees of the College and the boys themselves.

CONCLUSION AND SUMMARY.

As one takes a survey of the year at Girard College two dangers present themselves. The first is in the thought that we are doing well; and the second, that obstacles and difficulties lie in the way of our doing better or differently, and that we had better rest content and "let well enough alone." When the managing editor of a great newspaper put upon the desk of the owner and proprietor a copy of an issue which he thought the acme of newspaper production, he was greeted with the statement "That and better will do!" So, as we close what has been a good year, I trust that we may find much of encouragement in the past and have a resolution to make the new year better than the one which is just closing.

We should never lose sight of the limitations of the institutional form of life. As set forth by Rabbi Hirsh in the White House Conference on Dependent Children, "childhood is too sacred a possession and too mighty a potentiality" to be handled on the "ready-made" plan. Family life is the normal condition under which children should be raised, and the institution can well afford to call upon the influences of the family to help in its work and to approximate as nearly as possible the conditions and the activities of family life. I am sure that we in Girard College believe in what Mr. Joseph Lee calls the "integrity of the family," and that it is in truth a "vital issue."

But society is full of exceptions to the normal. Many and acute are the exigencies of life. That a father of a family should die is a misfortune; that a young child should be left dependent is a calamity, but such are the conditions presented

in thousands of cases. There are various ways in which such conditions can be dealt with. One is by the disruption of the family altogether and the incorporation of the lives of children into a new family by means of adoption. The mother is thereby called upon to give up what is almost as dear to her as life itself, and the child to lose the richness of affection which comes only from the love of a mother for her offspring. Then there is the boarding out of the child, or the placing of him in an institution for his early years; and finally and best of all, there is the possibility of extending our aid to the mother so that her home may be kept together. A great disability upon the child would be his being reared in an orphanage from his earliest years, and having at no part of his child life the recollection of a home and family conditions. We much prefer the boys who have been reared in homes to the age of admission.

Under the terms of the Girard Will boys cannot be registered for admission into Girard College until they are six years of age, and as the Will operates, many of them are not admitted until they are nearly ten. The average age of the admission of our boys is above eight years, so that the boys who have continued with their mothers to that time come to us with the remembrance and the influence of home.

It is a well-known fact that as boys grow older the expense of care for them increases, both for food and clothing, and there are increasing difficulties to a mother who is struggling to hold her home together, keep her boys off the street, and give them proper care and education. Such an institution as Girard College provides a means of relieving what often becomes too heavy a burden, and that too without losing her boy. The boys who come to the College come from their mothers and, if the mothers are worthy, every effort is made to keep close the family tie. The mothers are permitted to visit the boys in the institution, the boys are permitted to go home to visit the mothers; monthly reports are sent; and in case of serious illness the mother is immediately called to be with her boy. Often for a considerable space of time mothers have been accommodated in our Infirmary so that they might continue constantly with or near their sons. All

of this serves to aid rather than to interfere with the family tie and obligation. The College in this sense becomes in effect a boarding school, in which the boys are most carefully looked after and every reasonable service rendered which it is possible for money to secure.

We may well raise the question in taking a survey of our work whether the College does not attempt to do too much for its boys; whether more struggle and effort on the part of the boys themselves would not result in their better development and a larger service of the institution. Particularly is the statement here made applicable to the question of character forming, and the question which we should constantly ask ourselves is whether character can be formed through compulsion. In reformatories offenders are made to lead outwardly correct lives, but if this is through force, when they are free from the effects of force they generally lapse into former derelictions. We all recognize that the habits of right living come as a result of individual choices and voluntary acts, and the conclusion to which we seem to be forced in the study of our own system is that we have too much compulsion and too little of free choice. The philosopher, William James, breathed a sigh of relief when he passed from one of the model summer assemblies where there were no temptations to go wrong, and went back to the world with its invitations to evil on every side. A compulsory goodness is of questionable value, and I trust we may so shape and modify our equipment and our system as to give to our boys more opportunity for free choice.

Gathering up the suggestions which are presented in the various parts of this report, the attention of your Board is directed to the following recommendations:—

1. That the High School Building mentioned in my preceding report should be pushed to an early completion which, with the necessary modifications of our heating system, furnishing and equipment, will cost a considerable sum of money. We cannot hope, however, to have a thoroughly effective and up-to-date educational organization in the College until better quarters are made available.

2. I commend to the consideration of your Board a sec-

ond time the new residences proposed for the President, the Vice-president and the Supervising Prefect, which will make possible the introduction of a different plan of organization and administration for the older boys through the adaptation of the present Number One Building as a series of cottages.

3. I commend again to your consideration the desirability of the College having a country establishment where all the boys who are in our care may be given better opportunities for vacation and some experience in country life, and where a smaller number of boys may be taught practical agriculture as a feature of our work.

4. I recommend the remodeling of the present Number Seven Building, with new shower baths and lavatories, and the adaptation of the space on the second and third floors to enlarged and better section rooms and dormitories.

5. I am pleased to commend further a suggestion made in my first annual report for a comprehensive plan for the improvement of the grounds of Girard College. Such a plan need not entail the immediate expenditure of any large sum of money, but can be made the basis of gradual changes extending over many years. Such an approved plan would be a working program for the care of our grounds.

6. I commend a further extension at once of the principle of self-help and participation of the students in the work of the institution. Much additional in the same direction will be possible if the changes and extensions above suggested are approved.

With expressions of thanks for the uniform courtesies and kindly consideration of your Honorable Board, and high appreciation of the opportunities for service which are afforded to me as the chief executive of Girard College, this report is

Respectfully submitted,

CHEESMAN A. HERRICK,

President.

VISITING PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

December 31, 1912.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—As we review the work of the Department of Health for the year, probably the most interesting fact we note is the very decided decrease in the number of diseases that may be regarded as preventable. Especially gratifying is such a condition of affairs inasmuch as it is apparent that the tendency in medicine to-day is towards the wiping out of the breeding places of germs and germ carriers. Our efforts in Girard College for some time have been very strongly directed towards this end. The progress made in preventive medicine in the last two decades has been one of the most remarkable developments of scientific effort to promote the well-being of the public health. I feel that I dare say all of those who are responsible for the care of, and sanitary arrangements for, the pupils in the College have contributed to the very cheering fact that we have not had a single case of scarlet fever, diphtheria or measles during the year 1912. Other contagious or infectious diseases on our records include two cases of typhoid fever, one of infantile paralysis, one of whooping cough, 105 of mumps and 54 of chicken pox. One or two cases of chicken pox and mumps were taken into the College at the regular admission of applicants in December, 1911, and February, 1912. The boys affected naturally came in contact with many others at this time and 54 cases of chicken pox and 105 cases of mumps resulted from this source of infection. All were rather mild in type and no serious consequences followed.

The number of cases of pneumonia treated this year were twenty-two. This is an increase of six over the number treated last year. This disease furnished the cause of death in the two cases I have to report.

Franklin P. Adams was admitted to the Infirmary a few days after the first of the year and within a very short time

developed a pneumonia of the left lung. In a few days the right lung also became affected. On the eighth day there developed an endocarditis with an acute nephritis. This young lad had been admitted to the College less than a month when he was taken ill. He seemed rather frail with very little resistance, so that this serious complication of diseases proved fatal on the eighteenth day of his illness. His pneumonia at this time had almost entirely cleared up and his death was due to endocarditis.

On the 11th of November, Harvey M. Wambold was admitted to the Infirmary with a very high temperature. In a few hours a pneumonia was detected at the base of the left lung. The whole of the left lung was involved in a very short time. This lad was desperately ill from the day of his admission but, with the exception of his heart, which early in his illness needed stimulation, he seemed to be progressing reasonably well. At the time of the crisis of his disease the heart failed suddenly and the end came rapidly on the eighth day of his illness.

No case of typhoid fever is known to have developed in Girard College for more than two years. At stated intervals the water supply is carefully examined for any possible infection by intestinal bacilli. The milk supply is pasteurized and is submitted at frequent intervals to a bacteriological examination to determine its purity and freedom from contamination of various sorts. We have every reason to suppose, therefore, that there is more than ordinary protection furnished inside the College from the usual sources of typhoid infection. During the summer and fall of this year there were almost constantly reported cases of typhoid fever in towns within a radius of 100 miles of Philadelphia. Many of our boys visited these towns during their summer holiday and we feel fortunate in having had only two cases of post-vacation typhoid contracted in these stricken places. Unfortunately, there is a woeful lack of interest shown in rural communities where typhoid fever is prevalent towards the elimination of this entirely preventable disease.

As has been suggested in an earlier report it would be possible to get from the State Health Officer of Pennsylvania

and nearby states where pupils of the College propose going for their summer holiday a record setting forth clearly the health conditions in their various states not only regarding typhoid fever but other contagious or infectious disease. With such a record in hand we would be forewarned against many possible sources of infection. By keeping a pupil away from a district known to be infected he would most likely lose his summer holiday, which would be a very serious matter to him. All of the pupils who go away from the College for the summer holiday go to the country or small towns where they are likely to be exposed, not only to an active typhoid infection but to a possible "typhoid carrier," one who has recovered from an attack of typhoid fever but still carries in his intestinal canal the virulent bacillus typhosus which is eliminated in the various excretions of the body. As a protection against such possible infection I would respectfully suggest for the favorable consideration of the Board of Directors the plan of inoculating with an anti-typhoid serum all of our boys, or at least all those who are likely to go into infected districts during their summer holiday. It is quite true that public opinion on typhoid inoculation has not reached the level of the attitude toward anti-smallpox vaccination. But one need only examine the annual report of Secretary Stimson, of the War Department, regarding the results of anti-typhoid inoculation in the army to have demonstrated very clearly that inoculation is not only valuable and desirable but essential as well to individuals and to communities. A degree of immunity is furnished equal to anti-smallpox vaccination and for an equal duration of time, about five years. The reaction in about eighty per cent. of cases inoculated amounts to practically nothing. In the small percentage of cases in which a distinct reaction is observed, it amounts usually to a slight headache, some pain about the point of inoculation and a moderate rise of temperature. As a rule all symptoms subside in twenty-four hours.

While on his summer holiday at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Charles Stokes Lazarus was stricken with epidemic poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis). At the time of his attack he had been away from the College about five days. The question at once

arose as to the source of his infection. We have never had a case of infantile paralysis in the College and the home surroundings of the boy were pleasant and comfortable and apparently free from what might be considered a possible source of infection. I regret to say that we have found nothing to account for this attack after a most careful consideration of what have been regarded as possible causes. After a serious illness he recovered with a complete paralysis of both lower extremities and a partial paralysis of the upper extremities. He has at this time recovered the complete use of the upper limbs and almost entirely the use of the left lower limb. The right lower limb, however, is still paralyzed. With the progress he has made we feel certain that he will be able to walk fairly well with the aid of a right-knee brace. During the rather protracted illness of this lad we kept constantly in touch with the progress of his illness by frequent visits to his home by the Resident Physician of the College, and every possible advantage looking to his recovery was afforded. He was brought back to the College as soon as it was possible for him to be moved.

Through the courtesy of the Board of Directors of the College I had the pleasure of attending the Fifteenth International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, held at Washington, D. C., in September. This meeting was one of the most significant events in the history of public health activities. It was the first of the great World's Congresses of Hygiene and Demography to be held outside of Europe, and brought together about two thousand of the leading sanitarians of the world. One of the most important meetings of the Congress was devoted to the discussion of infantile paralysis, as it is popularly known. Following the very interesting discussions by Flexner, Landsteiner, Petterson and others, came probably the most important announcement of the Congress by Dr. M. J. Rosenau, of the Harvard Medical School, that the common stable fly, *Stomoxys calcitrans*, was an active transmitter or carrier of the disease. Should it be conclusively proved that the theory of the stable fly as a carrier of infantile paralysis is correct, the control of this fearful disease will come within the range of possibility and the war of extermination

on the mosquito and the common house-fly will be carried on against the stable fly and its breeding places. The further report of Dr. Rosenau along the line which his preliminary announcement suggests will be awaited with great interest.

Of vital interest to those of us who are responsible for the maintained health of the Girard College boy was the suggestion of Dr. Knopf, of New York, regarding fresh-air classes for normal children. Such a plan should not be deferred until a child is diseased before instituting the remedial measures which should be of advantage equally as a method of prevention. While fresh-air classes in Girard College might not be entirely feasible some modification of the open-air class could be secured. It is a matter of record, according to Dr. Knopf, that about three per cent. of all school children are tuberculosis carriers. The advantage of fresh air and sunlight in the treatment of nervous and anemic children are well known; of even greater value are these important weapons in the war of extermination against germs, germ breeders and germ carriers.

The major operations for the year include four for appendicitis, one for acute obstruction of the bowel and a trephine operation for the removal of a blood clot on the brain. Three of the operations for appendicitis were undertaken before the appendix ruptured. Their recovery was rapid and uneventful. In the fourth case there was a rupture of the appendix and a considerable amount of free pus in the abdominal cavity. The appendix was removed, the wound drained and recovery was slow but without special incident.

The case of obstruction of the bowel was a particularly interesting one. The patient had been under observation in the Infirmary for a number of days with an occasional pain referred to the region of his appendix, with also some diarrhoea but no other symptoms. After a walk of a considerable distance he was seized with severe abdominal pain, vomiting and great distension of the abdomen. An operation was quickly undertaken and a band of adhesion was found completely shutting off the lumen of the bowel. This was relieved but no further search was made for other possible adhesions, the patient's condition at this stage of the operation being most critical. The wound was closed and for a number of days the

lad remained desperately ill. The opening through the bowel was finally re-established, the recovery was complete and without further incident.

Of rare interest was the case of blood clot on the brain. The patient was carried into the Infirmary with the symptoms of concussion of the brain and the history of having fallen on the playground. Within eight hours of his admission evidences of paralysis developed with a gradually deepening state of unconsciousness. A more careful inquiry into the accident brought the information that he had fallen while skating and had been accidentally kicked on the head by a boy closely following him. A small bruise was found on the scalp on a line with the top of the left ear. On consultation it was deemed wise, on account of the progressive paralysis and coma, to trephine the skull at the seat of the injury. This was done and a clot of blood was found and removed, weighing about one ounce. The injured vessel, still bleeding, was controlled by carefully packing into the wound narrow strips of gauze. This packing was removed in two days and there was no further hemorrhage. It is most gratifying to report that after a week there was complete return of the patient to normal condition, not only in all the muscles involved but of all his mental faculties. There is no evidence at this time that he has suffered any inconvenience from his injury.

In securing for a boy a relatively normal vision and thereby providing him an opportunity for rapid advancement in his classes, the Department for the care of the eye in the College probably reaches its highest expression of efficiency. There are, however, a number of diseases, too well known to mention, that are regarded as due to "eye strain." With the care and attention given to cases of abnormal vision such diseases rarely come under our observation. Similarly, and in a much larger way, it is reasonably presumed that a body relieved of the depressing effects of an abnormal vision would offer far more resistance to the attacks of any form of disease. I regard very highly the careful, painstaking work being done in this special department.

Probably no special work in the Department of Dentistry looking to the prevention of disease in our boys is more impor-

tant than the care and attention given to the first or temporary teeth. Less than five per cent. of all boys admitted to Girard College have had any attention paid to their teeth. Probably more than fifty per cent. of those admitted have decayed or putrescent teeth. I have no knowledge of any investigations being made with the thought that decayed teeth may be possible carriers of disease. It would seem reasonable to believe that a mouth harboring products of decomposed food and putrescent teeth would furnish a very fertile soil for the growth of an endless variety of germs. It is a matter of observation that the general health of a boy whose mouth has been put into a sanitary condition has improved quickly and decidedly.

The Department organized a little more than a year ago for the treatment of diseases of the ear, nose and throat has brought the brilliant results we had hoped for this special service. We still have cases of sore throat, chiefly because it has been impossible to attend to all cases needing operation in the short time the department has been organized. Our plan has been to attend at once to boys just admitted and needing operation, the older boys being kept under observation and an operation advised at the first indication of inflammatory conditions arising.

The accompanying list of diseases treated, with a record of the operations performed, will give a very comprehensive idea of the work done in the Infirmary for the year. For the whole year the daily average number of patients in the Infirmary was thirty-five, or about two and one-third per cent. of a total of 1500 boys. The highest percentage attained was in March, when it reached three and eight-tenths per cent.; and the lowest was in August, when it was only seven-tenths of one per cent.

The list includes 252 "observation" cases, and many of simple headache and minor digestive disturbances. The average College boy is not given to complaining and experience has shown that it is wise to take cognizance of his most trifling ills and keep him under observation for at least twenty-four hours. While this plan increases largely the number of cases "treated," it has the advantage of giving a lad about to be seriously ill

the benefit of early rest in bed, careful nursing, control of diet and noting of important developments in his case.

In my report of a year ago I suggested the advantage and urged the importance of a plant in the Infirmary for the proper disinfection of beds and clothing used by patients who have suffered from a contagious or infectious disease. We have been mercifully spared from any serious epidemic during the year, so that the need of such an appliance has not been immediately apparent. With the trend of opinion favoring the danger of infection from contact rather than through aerial contagion the necessity of a thorough sterilizing apparatus is of the utmost importance. I beg again respectfully to urge the installation of a disinfecting plant before we are confronted with a situation that may be difficult to handle successfully without proper appliances.

I beg to acknowledge in conclusion a deep sense of gratitude to the Board of Directors and yourself for the hearty co-operation in the work of the Department of Health. To those who are more intimately associated in the care of the sick I wish to express my heartiest appreciation for their unselfish devotion in the splendid service rendered in keeping up to the highest standard the work of our Infirmary.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK L. GREENEWALT, M.D.,

Visiting Physician.

INFIRMARY REPORT.

GIRARD COLLEGE, December 31, 1912.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—The following cases were treated in the Wards of the Infirmary during the year 1912:—

Abscess:—		<i>Brought forward</i>	727
Alveolar	2	Indigestion	443
Simple	34	Impetigo contagiosa	4
Adenitis	12	Laryngitis	34
Anæmia	1	Migraine	221
Appendicitis	5	Myalgia	25
Bronchitis	438	Myringitis	12
Burns	1	Neuralgia	4
Chorea	2	Nostalgia	3
Conjunctivitis, acute and catarrhal	110	Observation	252
Constipation	10	Otitis media:—	
Corneal ulcer	1	Acute	23
Coryza	8	Chronic	27
Chilblains	1	Nephritis	1
Dacryocystitis	1	Oxyuris vermicularis	1
Dislocation	2	Paraphimosis	1
Enteritis, catarrhal	17	Parotitis	105
Epilepsy	5	Pharyngitis	39
Epistaxis	1	Pneumonia	20
Erythema simplex	12	Psoriasis	2
Fever:—		Purpura hemorrhagica	1
Enteric	2	Rhus poisoning	16
Rheumatic	4	Sprains	13
Simple continued	26	Stomatitis	3
Foreign body in eye	2	Syncope	1
Fractures	22	Toothache	11
Furunculosis	2	Tonsillitis:—	
Gastro-enteritis	1	Acute	296
Heat exhaustion	1	Follicular	99
Herpes zoster	1	Torticollis	2
Hemorrhage, pulmonary	1	Tuberculosis	1
Hordeolum	2	Urticaria	7
		Vaccinia	15
<i>Carried forward</i>	727	<i>Carried forward</i>	2409

<i>Brought forward</i>	2409	<i>Brought forward</i>	2625
Varicella	54	Circumcision	21
Vertigo	11	Dermoid cyst	3
Whooping cough	1	Deviated septum	12
Wounds:—		Hernia	1
Contused	97	Ingrown nail	5
Infected	20	Nasal spur	8
Lacerated	29	Obstruction of bowel	1
Operations:—		Tonsils and adenoids	125
Appendicitis	4	Trephine skull	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	2625	<i>Total</i>	<u>2,802</u>

Number of cases treated in the wards of the Infirmary	2,802
Number of new cases treated in the Dispensary	3,191
Number of treatments given in Nose, Throat and Ear Department	1,343

Franklin P. Meagher has been a patient at the White Haven Sanatorium since December 13th, 1912, suffering with pulmonary hemorrhage, probably of tubercular origin. Reports from the sanatorium concerning his condition are favorable.

DEATHS.

Name	Date	Cause
Franklin P. Adams	Jan. 21, 1912.....	Pneumonia
Harvey M. Wambold	Nov. 20, 1912.....	Pneumonia

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS J. KAUFFMANN, M.D.,

Resident Physician.

Approved:

FRANK L. GREENEWALT, M.D.,

Visiting Physician.

OPHTHALMOLOGIST'S REPORT.

December 31st, 1912.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—In reviewing the recent work of the Eye Department, the most important matter seems to be the result of the examination of the boys just admitted. According to my records a total number of three hundred and one (301) were examined, including boys admitted since December 1st, 1911. All have had the preliminary and ground-work examinations made and recorded. All who were deemed to need it have been refracted. The result of this work has been as follows: Of the whole number thirty per centum (30%) were ordered glasses. These have been classified on the following basis:

Urgently in need of glasses.....	20%
Benefited by using glasses	10%
Total	30%

It is interesting to compare this with the figures given last year after the examinations of all the boys who had been in the College during the preceding eighteen (18) months. That total number examined was sixteen hundred and thirteen (1613), and of this number, glasses were ordered as follows:

Urgently in need of glasses	23%
Benefited by using glasses	17%
• Total	40%

This encouraging difference is of course principally due to the fact that the new boys have not yet had time to develop eye strain. As they use their eyes more for study, the percentage needing glasses is bound to increase. It can be confidently asserted, however, that this percentage will not approach anywhere near to that of the group examined during 1910 and 1911.

There are many factors which serve to justify this conclusion. The principal ones are the improvement in the artificial

lighting and the studied attempt to obtain the best of the daylight by the seating arrangements in the section rooms and schoolrooms. Equally important is the work done by the Nose and Throat Department, the Dental Department and the Eye Department itself. All the efforts made by these departments to restore a boy to normal physical conditions are bound to reduce the tendency towards eye strain, and consequently relieve him of the need for glasses. The many improvements in the hygienic surroundings already effected, under way or in contemplation, have had, and will have their influence. The Department of Health is carefully studying all suggested improvements in these matters with the view of recommending their adoption when they prove practical, and in these measures the Eye Department is concerned, because their effect will be beneficial. The modernizing of the school curriculum must also be considered a very important factor. There is no question but that the latter-day ideas on the education of children have included in their scope the very important matter of the strain on the eyes of the scholar.

In this connection, I feel it again incumbent upon me to call attention to the matter of an indirect lighting system. Through your courtesy we were given, in the Infirmary school-room, that form of lighting on trial. From personal knowledge, I know it has been successful and I believe it would be desirable to have it adopted all over the College. To have it in sufficient quantity would probably be more expensive than the direct lighting system, but its value would justify this extra expense. The practicability of making this change in the old buildings at present is perhaps doubtful, but if there are under way or under consideration any new buildings, I feel that I cannot too strongly urge that no other system of artificial lighting will be considered or adopted. Direct light at some points in the room is bound to be reflected from the white paper of the books or other reflecting surfaces with a great deal of intensity, and also directly into the eye. This tires the retina and increases unnecessarily the amount of work the eye has to do, with all the consequent damage of overstrain. By the indirect system this is reduced to the minimum.

Again, in order to avoid the effect of light reflected directly

into the eye, the character of the paper used in school books, and, as far as possible, all other books should be carefully supervised. All glazed paper should be avoided. This matter has no doubt been considered by our school department, and has probably been adopted by the publishers of text-books. It is mentioned now in order to emphasize the necessity of avoiding this source of injury to the eyes.

There is practically little or no constitutional or inflammatory eye disease among our boys. The percentage is relatively small among children generally, but our percentage is practically *nil*. As most of these diseases in children are due either to inherited tendencies or poor hygiene, our escape from them can be ascribed to the fact that the well-regulated life of the boy in Girard College increases his resistance against inherited tendencies, and the general precautions taken for his health prevent the onset of those diseases caused by poor hygiene.

It is encouraging to note that both the officers and the boys have become accustomed to using this department. The former freely refer boys who seem to require treatment, and the latter seem to seek it on the least appearance of eye trouble. This is as it should be, and the result can only be beneficial to the boy.

Yourself, the rest of the officers and the entire Department of Health have been, as always, willing and of great assistance to this department, and it is wished here to make acknowledgment of this co-operation.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. FORST, M.D.,
Ophthalmologist.

REPORT OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT.

GIRARD COLLEGE, December 31st, 1912.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—On December 1st, 1911, the Board of Directors did me the honor to elect me to the position of Chief of the Department of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases of Girard College.

For several years prior to that it had been my privilege at various times to operate on cases of the grosser lesions affecting the ear, nose and throat. The new position, however, covers a much larger field, since it entailed not only the correction by operative measures of the various malformations and growths incident to the periods of life at which the boy of Girard College has arrived, but also a general supervision of the health of the boys so far as it is affected by the condition of the ear, nose and throat.

The only way to familiarize myself with the boys' condition was by personal inspection. Therefore a systematic examination of the aural, nasal and pharyngeal condition of each boy was instituted. Since there are about 1500 boys in Girard College, this entailed a considerable amount of work. I am pleased to report that this work has been completed. We now have a detailed record of the aural, nasal and pharyngeal condition of each boy. Soon after I assumed the position, the Board of Directors, with characteristic generosity, when the welfare of the boy is concerned, permitted me to fit up a clinic room with all the modern improvements for use in this character of work. Without this aid the work we have done would have been extremely arduous if not impossible of accomplishment.

Permit me to present you a *résumé* of the examinations:

By far the larger number of cases demanding treatment consisted of the various forms of pathologic conditions affecting the tonsils and adenoid tissue at the vault of the pharynx,

popularly known as "adenoids." For the sake of convenience and for various other reasons these were divided into two classes: (1) Those in which the pathologic condition was so pronounced as to admit of no doubt as to the necessity for operation. (2) Those in which the pathologic condition, though undoubted, was not pronounced, or for various reasons it was deemed expedient to wait. These were held under observation.

Of the first class or those demanding early operation there were 152 cases. Of the second class or those held for observation there were 124 cases. It is extremely likely that of these latter the greater number will come to operation, since repeated attacks of tonsillitis or infectious sore throat will put a different aspect on the case.

The next larger group of cases we found were interference with free nasal respiration by the presence of deformities of the septum of the nose, technically known as deviations and spurs. These were also divided into two classes. (1) Those in which the obstruction was so pronounced as to make it obligatory to correct in order that the general health of the boy might be improved. Of these there were twenty-five cases and early operation was advised. Of the second class, those having a moderate degree of obstruction, it seemed wise to hold under observation. It is meant by this that these boys will have a course of systematic treatment and the intra-nasal conditions may be so improved as to render operation unnecessary. If they do not improve, operation will follow. There were twenty-one boys of this class.

Scarcely of less importance than the preceding was the large group of boys with the various catarrhal and inflammatory conditions of the ear, nose and throat. Included in this class are the suppurative discharges from the ear, so inimical, if not carefully treated, to the function of hearing; the catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat, including polypi and degenerations so productive of other and more serious conditions of the respiratory tract. Of these there were eighty-nine cases.

These boys are directed to report at regular intervals at the clinic room where systematic treatment will be employed.

To summarize: There were 411 of the boys of the College

recommended for some form of ear, nose and throat treatment, as follows:

Tonsil and adenoid operations advised,	152 cases.
Hypertrophy of tonsils held under observation,	124 cases.
Deformities of septum, operation advised,	25 cases.
Deformities of septum, held for observation,	21 cases.
Catarrhal and inflammatory condition of ear, nose and throat, recommended for treatment,	89 cases.

During the past year 125 operations for the removal of tonsils have been done under general anæsthesia.

In the clinic room under local anæsthesia there were thirty-five operations. These included sub-mucous resection of the septum for deviation and spurs, the removal of polypi, cauterization of hypertrophies, both of the turbinates and tonsils, etc.

It is extremely gratifying to be able to report that this operative work has been accomplished without a mishap of any importance and the results have been all that could be desired.

We are gradually completing all the necessary operative work and have a complete record of all cases in the College needing attention, so that the work in the future will consist of a careful observation of the more or less chronic cases, acute cases which are bound to rise from time to time, and the sifting-out of all pathologic cases in the incoming classes. By these means we feel sure that a complete oversight will be kept of the ear, nose and throat of the Girard College boy.

What may be expected of the future Girard College boy as a result of this new department? Four hundred and eleven boys of the College have been found as representing marked types of aural, nasal or pharyngeal diseases. We have used and will continue to use our best efforts to place these boys in normal condition. That we will succeed in every case is not likely, but we will in the larger number. We hope to place the boy with hypertrophied adenoid tissue and tonsils in such a position that he will not spend a portion of each winter in the Infirmary with a follicular tonsillitis, thereby losing time from his academic work, weakening his general condition and perhaps infecting some other boy. We hope to give the boy with nasal obstruction space to breathe through his nose,

thereby supplying an abundance of free oxygenated air for his lungs. This cannot fail to benefit his general health.

We will try by treatment to cure the malodorous ear discharge and the inflammatory and catarrhal, nasal and throat troubles. The boy will be benefited in general health by the cessation of a suppurating discharge from his ear, to say nothing of the benefit to his hearing. It is reasonable to expect an improvement in a boy's general condition if a nasal or throat catarrh is remedied.

It is not to be hoped that sore throats will be eradicated *in toto* from the Infirmary. So long as we have biting and damp northeast winds, sudden changes in temperature and boys devoted to out-door sports we will have sore throats.

It is confidently expected that the boy whose tonsils have been removed will not and cannot have that type of sore throat known as follicular tonsillitis; the form which is peculiarly depressing and very likely a menace to others. Already it has been my privilege to attest to this statement. During the course of examination of the boys many came to my notice who had been operated on one or more years ago. These boys were closely questioned, and of perhaps one hundred, not more than three or four have been in the Infirmary for sore throat since the operation.

It is surely not too much to assume that the future Girard College boy will be better both physically and mentally if the portals of the respiratory and digestive tracts are placed in a normal condition, and it is this that we are endeavoring to accomplish.

In closing this report I beg to express to the Board of Directors and yourself my sincere thanks for your unfailing assistance; and I also desire to extend to the Visiting Physician, the Resident Physician and the nurses and other attendants, my sincere appreciation of their invaluable assistance, without which this work could not be accomplished.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH S. GIBB, M.D.,

Chief.

DENTIST'S REPORT.

December 31st, 1912.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in presenting you the following review from the Dental Department of Girard College for the year ending December 31st, 1912.

During the past year, one thousand one hundred and fifty-two (1152) boys were examined. Of this number, only two hundred and sixty-eight (268) could be dismissed with no further operative treatment than the cleaning of their teeth. For the remaining eight hundred and eighty-four (884) of these boys, together with the two hundred and seventeen (217) boys examined but not dismissed in 1911, or one thousand one hundred and one (1101) boys, the following operations were performed: Four thousand eight hundred and nineteen (4819) fillings were inserted, viz, one thousand one hundred and fifty (1150) amalgam, two thousand six hundred and seventy-four (2674) phosphate of zinc, and nine hundred and ninety-five (995) gutta-percha fillings; one hundred and seventy (170) teeth devitalized; one hundred and eighty-seven (187) putrescent teeth and abscesses treated; eight hundred and fifty-seven (857) root-canals filled; six (6) crowns and four (4) bridges inserted; thirty-five (35) permanent teeth extracted; one (1) permanent tooth replanted, and seventy-four (74) cases of malocclusion under treatment. The above result required eleven thousand four hundred and ninety-four (11,494) operations, exclusive of examinations. After a complete examination of the boys in the College, all have been dismissed except two hundred and forty-six (246) boys, who are to be carried into the ensuing year for further operative treatment.

Of the boys held for operative treatment during the year, three thousand one hundred and sixty-three (3163) teeth were treated and filled. It was found necessary to extract thirty-five (35) permanent teeth. No operation is performed in

the Dental Department of Girard College which is given so much careful thought and study as the extraction of a permanent tooth. Where there has been any question as to the advisability of removing a permanent tooth, an X-ray study has been made. In every case thus far our diagnosis has been confirmed. It will be necessary to extract permanent teeth as long as the boys enter Girard College with these teeth in such a diseased condition that the pulp becomes infected; in this case, the death of the tooth will follow before the complete building of the roots has taken place.

This is further evidenced by our recent examination of the one hundred and twenty-two (122) boys who entered the College in September of this year. Only eight (8) of these boys had received previous dental attention, and six (6) boys under nine years of age had their first permanent molars in such a diseased condition that the surrounding tissues had become infected due to the death of the dental pulp, the formative element, before the roots of the teeth are fully developed.

We would call particular attention to the methods of treating putrescent teeth. In this condition, the pulp chamber and root-canals are filled with irritating gases and pathogenic organisms resulting from the decomposition of the pulp tissue, which, if they gain access to the surrounding tissues through the apical foramen, set up an inflammation which usually results in an alveolar abscess. Therefore, in opening these teeth, preparatory to treating them, the greatest care must be observed.

The method in general use to-day is to open these teeth and seal in some drug which will render the contents of the tooth aseptic. At a subsequent sitting, this filling and treatment must be removed, and if the desired result has not been obtained, this treatment must be repeated, very often two or three times, until the tooth is in an aseptic condition. This manner of procedure consumes a great deal of time.

The method used in the Dental Department of Girard College is to open these teeth carefully, applying formalin, and by frequent applications of heated air, the formaldehyd gas is liberated, which joins with the irritating gases and poisonous liquids, rendering them non-irritating and non-poisonous. By

several applications of this kind and by removing the decomposed pulp tissue as it is sterilized until near the end of the root, and then by modifying the strength of the drug, the entire tooth is brought into an aseptic condition chemically. At the same time, by the use of drills and broaches, the root-canals are enlarged and all septic material removed from the mouths of the tubuli communicating with the root-canals. If the technique of this operation has been carefully and thoroughly performed, the tooth can be filled at once. By this method, in almost all cases, we can fill such teeth at one sitting, saving a great many subsequent appointments and loss of the boys' time from school.

On first consideration, and by some very good authorities on the subject, this method has been pronounced somewhat radical; but, after twelve years' experience, including the experience of the past year, in which more putrescent teeth have been treated in this department than would perhaps come into a single dental practice in a lifetime, I do not hesitate to declare this method both rational and conservative. The work done in Girard College during the past year would be convincing, as, of one hundred and fifty-seven (157) putrescent teeth treated in this manner, only one gave trouble and required medical treatment. An alveolar abscess followed the treatment of a putrescent tooth. In this case, the inflammation had either proceeded so far that it was impossible to abort an abscess or the technique of the operation was not thoroughly adhered to. With the enormous task of caring for and establishing a healthy condition, as soon as possible, in the mouths of approximately fifteen hundred boys, the necessity for prompt, positive and rational methods is quite obvious. In the treatment of the above described pathological conditions and the result obtained, we feel that a great deal of trouble and suffering has been saved by this method.

Comparisons are often useful to obtain definite knowledge of the results secured. From January 1st, 1907, to January 1st, 1913, there were one hundred and six (106) alveolar abscesses which required treatment in the medical Infirmary. One hundred and three (103) of these occurred before September, 1911, the time of the formal opening of the present

Dental Department. Two cases of alveolar abscess were referred from this department to the Infirmary for treatment; one in October, 1911, and one in November, 1912. Both of these teeth had received previous dental attention, according to the method in general use in the profession and accepted as efficient.

It affords us great pleasure to note the interest the boys have shown in the care of their own teeth by applying to us for treatment. Of course, there are a few who take advantage and seek to miss their schooling by coming to the Dentist's for no cause whatever, but even this goes to prove that the boys generally do not look on this department in any way but as one which is conducted for their welfare alone. We vouchsafe the assertion that the mouths of the boys in Girard College would be found to be in a more hygienic condition, due to their vigilance as well as that of their governesses and officers, than would an equal number found either in institutions or public schools. Statistics show that ninety-five per centum of the children in the public schools have their mouths in an unhealthy and unsanitary condition. A reasonable conclusion, therefore, is that a great deal of disease and lack of mental and physical development are due to deleterious effects, resulting from neglect and improper treatment of diseased conditions and malocclusion of the teeth.

During the year an exhibit was prepared and sent to the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography at Washington, D. C. The exhibit was composed of three illuminated frames, containing one hundred and thirty lantern slides. The middle frame was made up of forty slides of Stephen Girard and the College, among which were views of the Nose and Throat Room and Dental Clinic Rooms. The two end frames contained lantern slides analyzing twenty-two cases of malocclusion, with their accompanying X-ray studies, and specimen record cards from the files of the Nose and Throat and Dental Departments.

This exhibit was prepared and sent to Washington to be used for educational purposes. It was intended to point out, particularly, the value of the temporary teeth and the part they play in assisting the development and later eruption of the

permanent teeth, as well as their effect on the growth of the bones of the face and the tissues of the nose and throat. If the temporary teeth are prematurely lost, the permanent teeth erupt unassisted and unprotected into various conditions of irregularities and malocclusion.

This exhibit was well received and caused many favorable comments. In fact, it was the only exhibit of its kind at the Congress, and it clearly demonstrated how far in advance the Board of Directors of Girard College was in reorganizing the Dental Department. From the interest shown and the inquiries made regarding Girard College, we hope that some other institution, appreciating the unselfish motive of the foremost institution of its kind in the world, may be stimulated to found similar dental dispensaries for the care of children committed to their charge.

This exhibit has been placed in the Dental Department, and we consider it a valuable addition to our equipment. It affords us an opportunity of calling the attention of the many visitors, coming to the College, to the character of the work being done for Girard College boys, and perhaps interest them in the care of children's teeth, as we can point out some of the disastrous results following the neglect of the teeth and their associated pathological conditions.

A great deal has been written and said relative to the development of the teeth on the body generally. Adenoids and tonsils have been blamed for a great many cases of lack of development and cases have been shown after treatment, exhibiting wonderful changes incident thereto. A few years ago the etiology of malocclusion of the teeth and the lack of normal development of the bones of the face was entirely founded on the presence of pathological conditions of adenoids and tonsils, and it was believed that by their removal and proper medical treatment and the establishment of the normal relations of the dental arches, a normal and healthy condition of the respiratory tract would be obtained, and the whole body economy would improve and assume a state of normal development. These are only factors which promote or retard normal development as would any other condition which interferes with digestion and normal metabolic processes. The Dental

Department of Girard College would be of little value without the recently established department of Rhinology. An effort to establish normal development through treatment of the teeth alone with the tissues of the nose and throat in a diseased condition and out of harmony would end in failure, as would be the services of a rhinologist without careful and thorough dental assistance. It is also reasonable to suppose that many cases of eye strain develop from the lack of normal development of the bones of the face.

Each special department in the Infirmary is more or less interwoven and interdependent, and must recognize the careful, watchful and "indefatigable care" of the Visiting Physician. All departments are working in harmony to make a "strong body stronger, and a good body better," and with the single purpose of establishing and keeping the boy up to the highest possible physical efficiency, that he may better assimilate his moral and intellectual training.

I beg leave to thank the Board of Directors and yourself, and to say with keen personal pride, that I consider it an honor to be associated with such an institution, and in full appreciation of the obligation placed upon me in having charge of the Department of Dental Surgery of Girard College, the above report is

Respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL P. CAMERON, D.D.S.,

Dentist-in-Chief.

REPORT OF THE STEWARD.

January 14th, 1913.

CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, PH.D., *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to report that the expenditures for "Subsistence" supplies for the year ended November 30th, 1913, amount to \$144,780.88, accounted for as follows:—

Almonds and other nuts.	910	pounds	.....	\$132.36
Apple and peach butter..	1,674	"	.....	169.56
Apricots	150	"	.....	22.50
Bacon	2,304	"	.....	343.05
Baking powder and soda	215	"	.....	75.81
Barley	75	"	.....	3.18
Beans, dried	98 $\frac{49}{80}$	bushels	.....	317.12
Beans, baked	237	doz. gallons	.	1,411.30
Beef, chucks	121,881	pounds	.....	8,734.67
Beef, corned	56,584	"	.....	4,214.21
Beef, dried	534	"	.....	116.63
Beef, roast (pin bone) ..	1,317	}	"	4,977.85
Beef roast	36,354			
Beef, sirloin	16,468	"	.....	2,773.32
Beef, rump steak	10,835	"	.....	1,495.88
Beef, round	321	"	.....	43.07
Brandy, wine, whiskey .	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	gallons	.....	73.90
Buckwheat	1,296	pounds	.....	39.91
Butter	44,614	"	.....	15,089.42
Cereals	409	cases	.....	1,101.37
Cheese	994 $\frac{3}{4}$	pounds	.....	179.70
Cherries, canned	472	dozens	.....	1,158.06
Chicken	14,346 $\frac{3}{4}$	pounds	.....	2,844.41
Chocolate and cocoa ...	122	"	.....	42.18
Cider	204	gallons	.....	33.12
<i>Forward</i>				\$45,392.58

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$45,392.58
Coffee, green	19,732 pounds	3,306.16
Coffee, roasted	10 "	2.60
Coal, egg and stove	204 $\frac{715}{2240}$ tons	1,257.59
Corn, canned	860 dozens	696.60
Cornmeal	1,380 pounds	31.29
Cornstarch	640 "	30.74
Crackers and cakes	13,351 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1,080.12
Crisco	252 "	31.65
Currants	89 "	7.87
Eggs	12,859 dozens	3,594.20
Farina	48 pounds	3.07
Fish		1,783.99
Flour	1,859 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels	9,059.43
Gelatine	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ gross	244.84
Gherkins and chow-chow	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. bottles ..	108.04
Hams	55,079 pounds	8,667.59
Hominy	480 "	9.28
Ice	343 $\frac{464}{2000}$ tons	1,143.98
Ice cream.....	6,492 quarts	1,773.34
Lamb—Hindquarters ..	1,043	
Roast	305	
Chops	5,049	
Shoulders and		
necks	6,466	
Lard	10,029 pounds	1,179.57
Liver, beef	155	
Liver, calf	725	
Macaroni	600 "	51.01
Marketing as follows:—		
Apples		\$986.67
Bananas		514.30
Berries		920.85
Cherries		25.80
Citron		97.60
Cranberries		105.43
Grapes		627.43
		3,278.08
<i>Forward</i>		\$3,278.08
		\$82,814.62

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$3,278.08	\$82,814.62
Lemons		170.01	
Melons		238.27	
Oranges		1,253.56	
Peaches		401.75	
Pears		311.02	
Plums		156.26	
Potatoes, sweet		335.53	
Potatoes, white		5,812.72	
Vegetables, etc.		6,401.12	18,358.32
Milk	306,353	quarts	16,255.32
Mince meat	1,397	pounds	180.19
Molasses and syrup	1,822	gallons	481.40
Mutton, chops	4,850	} pounds	4,631.78
Mutton, legs	39,020		
Oatmeal and avena	41	barrels	223.99
Olive oil	19	doz. quarts ..	167.90
Oysters and clams	574	} gallons	1,266.23
.....	57,526		
Peaches, canned	488	dozens	890.50
Peaches, dried	150	pounds	17.47
Pears, canned	778	dozen	1,527.86
Peas, canned	1,126	"	1,475.05
Peas, dried	341 $\frac{7}{8}$	bushels	94.32
Pickles	15	barrels	245.25
Pork, chops	921	} pounds	638.04
Pork, shoulders	5,188		
Pork, tenderloin	10		
Preserves	6,698	"	1,218.16
Prunes	2,900	"	246.11
Raisins	1,104	"	93.36
Rennet	13	doz. bottles ..	12.22
Rice	3,878	pounds	188.57
Salt	87	sacks	85.17
Sauce, Worcestershire ..	3	doz. bottles ..	6.75
Sauer Kraut	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	barrels	128.60
Sausage	7,085	pounds	1,253.98
<i>Forward</i>			\$132,501.16

<i>Brought forward</i>			\$132,501.16
Scrapple	1,452	pounds	95.05
Spices and dried herbs .	464	"	93.72
Sugar, "B"	42,193	"	2,038.45
Sugar, granulated	38,951	"	2,085.04
Sugar, pulverized	2,835	"	154.84
Tapioca	220	"	13.08
Tea	2,125	"	434.99
Tomatoes, canned	266	doz. gallons ..	912.10
Tongues, beef	25½	dozens	313.28
Tripe	56	pounds	4.48
Turkeys	8,478½	"	2,018.22
Vanilla and other ex- tracts	61	quarts	106.63
Veal, roast	1,458	} pounds	543.35
Veal, cutlet	1,567		
Vinegar, cider	955	gallons	219.43
Vinegar, malt	10	doz. quarts ..	23.50
Yeast	2,086	pounds	417.20
Sundry subsistence			802.14
Crockery, kitchen and glassware			678.30
Kitchen utensils			970.82
Napkins and rings			323.30
Oilcloth			31.80
Total			\$144,780.88

This total includes the cost of maintenance of the officers' and employees' tables. As compared with the year 1911 there is an increase of \$9,817.63. The average number of boys maintained during the year was 1504, the per capita cost of subsistence supplies being \$96.26.

IMPROVEMENTS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

The most important improvement to our buildings during the year 1912 was the completion of the new wing to Building No. 7, which was opened early in September for the use of two sections of thirty-two boys each.

The new portion of the building provides complete facilities

for the housing and instruction of the boys using it. In the basement are located the shower baths, sixty-four individual porcelain lavatories, and modern toilet facilities. The first floor is occupied by two school rooms, two section or living rooms, and an office for the Instruction Department. Great care was given to the selection of the equipment of these rooms, and they are furnished with a view to the comfort of the pupils, and to provide every facility for good work. The school rooms are equipped with the Moulthrop Movable Desk Chairs. In the section rooms, the boys are seated at tables, which are just large enough to accommodate four. The effect is therefore much more attractive and homelike than where larger tables are used.

Two dormitories, rooms for two governesses, and a linen room are on the second floor. The dormitories, which connect with the rooms of the officers in charge, have convenient toilet facilities, and are furnished with white enameled iron bedsteads with woven wire springs, and the other necessary bedding.

On the third floor are located quarters for twenty-one domestics, who are comfortably provided with good, sanitary toilet and bathing equipment, and with plain, but well-furnished rooms.

In addition to the ordinary minor repairs there were other changes made. The following is a summarized statement of some of the more important of these:—

BUILDING No. 2.—The old white paint on the woodwork was burnt off and the entire interior repainted, the woodwork being finished in natural tint. Walls of basement corridor, lavatories and athletic rooms covered with white tiles. New shower-bath room and toilet installed in room 208. Hot and cold water supplied to lavatories, etc.

BUILDINGS Nos. 3 and 4.—The old white paint on woodwork burnt off and the entire interior repainted. Walls of basement corridor tiled. Hot water supplied to lavatories. New ceilings in four dormitories.

MAIN BUILDING.—Marble work in north and south vesti-

bules cleaned. Walls, ceilings, etc., of both vestibules washed and painted.

BUILDING No. 6 (Infirmary).—Operating and sterilizing rooms completely tiled, and new sanitary doors, jambs, and window sashes installed. Alcove on third floor altered into a bed chamber. Exterior—solariums painted.

BUILDING No. 7.—The boys' dining room has been very much improved by replacing the old wooden wainscoting with white marble, and installing two white enameled sinks at the south end. New metal ceilings placed in nine dormitories.

BUILDING No. 8.—Interior, walls, ceilings, etc., cleaned and repainted. New maple floors laid in four section rooms, house-keeper's storeroom, annex to Matron's office and in halls and dormitories on fourth floor. Old coal ranges in kitchen replaced by new gas ranges, broilers and steam warming closet. New floor of red vitreous tiles (9 inches x 9 inches) laid in kitchen. New drainage line in south end of building. Each dormitory on second and third floors equipped with toilet facilities. New electric light fixtures furnished for a number of rooms and hallways. New metal ceilings in two dormitories.

BUILDING No. 9.—Interior walls, ceilings, etc., cleaned and repainted. Two rooms on second and third floors at southwest corner of building, altered into bath and toilet rooms for officers and employees. Each dormitory equipped with new and suitable toilet facilities. A new terrazzo flooring laid in the first-floor corridor and on stairs leading to basement. Metal ceilings in nine dormitories.

BUILDING No. 10.—New metal ceilings in four school rooms.

LAUNDRY.—Our laundry has been entirely remodeled, and equipped with the latest types of machinery for doing the work economically and well. We are now prepared to handle this part of our service promptly, efficiently and economically.

In connection with our repairs, etc., it is interesting to note the establishment, early in the year, of a Department of Repairs and Care of Buildings. Necessary wood-working machinery has been purchased and will be installed on the second floor of the Mechanical School Building, in the room

formerly occupied by the Plumbing Department. Mr. Daniel Fink, Instructor in Woodwork, and formerly our Head Carpenter, has been given charge of this enterprise, and boys from the Mechanical School will be assigned to him for practical work in and about our buildings and in constructing useful and necessary articles of furniture. Mr. Fink is well equipped for just this kind of service, and he states that the past year has been more satisfactory to him than any since his connection with this school, and it is due to the practical work the boys are engaged in, and the interest taken by them in the finished product. He also says "It is a pleasure to note the increased interest and enthusiasm displayed by the boys in each succeeding piece of work."

The following is a list of the most important jobs done by this department:—

Construction of addition to the Printing Department.

Construction of Rifle Range in Armory.

77 Benches for Cadets and Band.

17 Closets for lavatories.

20 Closets for school rooms.

100 Packing Boxes for outfits.

200 Blacking Boxes.

4 Closets for Building No. 7.

1 Table for Building No. 7.

1 Bat box for Playground.

Early in the year 1912 we began to have bacteriological examinations made of our water and milk supplies, at stated periods. The former is examined quarterly and the latter monthly (three samples being sent at intervals of two days). We are thus enabled to have intelligent information concerning the quality and condition of these most important necessities. These analyses have been very gratifying on the whole, but at the same time we are confronted with the fact that we are in constant danger of infection through our milk supply.

In order to minimize this danger, I would heartily recommend that consideration be given to the advisability of our making a contract with one dairy farm only. This farm should be located conveniently near Philadelphia so as to insure

prompt and regular deliveries. We would thereby be assured of a much safer and better service, as we could have periodical veterinary inspections made of the dairy, and bacteriological analyses made of the milk, in addition to having a direct supervision of the methods employed in handling the supply.

One of the most satisfactory changes made during the year was in the method of purchasing clothing for our boys. Previous to last spring, contracts were let just prior to the season in which the clothing was required, and we therefore found more and more difficulty in securing suitable fabrics. It was then determined to change the system, and now the cloth is purchased by us, with the assistance of Mr. E. W. France, of the Philadelphia Textile School. These purchases are made long enough ahead of our requirements to insure a wide range of worsteds and woollens for selection. Contracts are then made for its manufacture into clothing, and the cloth is forwarded to the contractor, and certificates of inspection, yardage, etc., forwarded to us by the examiner.

Our experience thus far has proved the wisdom of this system, as the standard of quality of our boys clothing is very much higher than heretofore, and without any great increase of cost.

Another change worthy of mention, is in the method of purchase of most of our textile supplies. They were formerly bought on the basis of comparison with a standard sample, but now scientifically prepared specifications are forwarded with the invitations for bids, and these with a standard sample for reference, form the basis for intelligent competition.

The receipts from the sale of waste material, etc., during the year 1912 were as follows:—

Fat and bones	\$1,463.80
Barrels and boxes	704.76
Garbage	460.00
Rags	111.87
Old books	128.31
Scrap iron, etc.	189.80
<hr/>	
Total	\$3,058.54
<hr/>	

In closing I desire to express my appreciation of, and gratitude for the many evidences of the spirit of unity, co-operation and good will, which exists among us. Only under such conditions can high ideals be maintained, and efficient work be done.

I believe that many of the good results of the past year are due to this spirit, and to the earnest desire on the part of all to give the best possible service, in the care and training of the boys of Girard College.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK O. ZESINGER,

Steward.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF
ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

GIRARD COLLEGE, December 31st, 1912.

DR. CHEESMAN A. HERRICK, *President*,
GIRARD COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR:—The experience of the past year has made possible a more thorough organization of the work of this department, so that during this period, the admissions have been conducted on the basis of more complete knowledge than it has been possible to obtain hitherto. This has been accomplished despite the fact that repairs to the section rooms made in 1911 so delayed the fall admissions of that year that there was scant time to make the investigations for the admissions in February, 1912. With few exceptions, however, all those who were on the list for admission in September, 1912, were visited and sufficient information obtained to make possible a decision regarding their fitness to enter on the day they were presented for examination. A total of 184 applications was investigated during the year.

There were 219 boys admitted during the year. The homes of 123, or fifty-six per cent. of this number, are outside of Philadelphia, and are scattered over thirty-five counties of the state, a fact which indicates some of the difficulties attendant upon the investigations which were made. Some of the homes are in remote and widely scattered districts, but since it has been proved that some of the least desirable applicants have come from just such distant and often isolated communities it has seemed a profitable expenditure of time and money to obtain local information in all such cases. Of the boys coming from Philadelphia, nine, or four per cent. of the total number admitted were born in the old city, and eighty-nine (89) or forty per cent. in other parts of the city.

In two instances, which are counted in the following table as having been presented for admission, the boys were not actually brought to the College for examination, the facts in both instances making it clearly apparent that the boys were

totally unfit to associate with those in the College. The table as presented below shows a somewhat marked variation in the percentages of applications declined at each separate admission during the past two years, but the average percentage declined for each year is practically the same.

STATISTICS OF ADMISSION—1911 AND 1912.

	Feb. 1911	Dec. 1911	Feb. 1912	Sept. 1912
Presented for admission	109	105	108	153
Admitted	102	89	92	127
Application declined	7	12	11	11
Withheld—(eneuresis, scalp disease, possible development, etc.)	0	2	5	12
Withheld—to be admitted by action of Directors as soon as a vacancy occurred	0	2	0	3
	109	105	108	153
Percentage declined on basis of number presented for examination	6.4%	11.4%	10.1%	7.1%

Further facts regarding the families of those admitted during the year are shown in the following tables:—

BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS.

Father.		Mother.	
Pennsylvania	155	Pennsylvania	150
Other parts U. S.	20	Other parts U. S.	22
American born	175		172
Germany	15	Germany	17
England	11	England	4
Ireland	6	Ireland	11
Italy	5	Italy	4
Russia	3	Russia	3
Wales	2	Wales	2
Switzerland	1	Switzerland	1
Sweden	1	Sweden	1
		Scotland	2
		Canada	2
Foreign born	44		47
Total	219	Total	219

In the classification, according to the different tests applied at admission, some interesting facts are revealed. While there were twenty-eight boys, or thirteen per cent., whose physical

condition was not up to the standard, there were ninety boys, or forty-one per cent., who were mentally retarded to the extent of being below grade in their school work. This included, of course, all degrees of retardation ranging from a slight backwardness to a mental condition which made it impossible to admit the boys at all. The facts developed by a searching investigation of the personal history of those whose retardation was greatest, bore out the tests for mental fitness made here in the College in the majority of cases, but where evidence confirming the appearances of permanent retardation was not secured from such outside sources, the applicant was given the benefit of the doubt and his admission granted.

Physical Development.		Optical Test.	
Full	28	Good	65
Good	113	Normal	153
Fair	50	Leucoma	1
Slight	26		
Poor	2	Total	<u>219</u>
Total	<u>219</u>		
Anthropometric Measurements.		Psychological Tests.	
Above standard	105	Good	50
“ in height	39	Normal	67
Below standard	51	Fair	92
“ in height	24	Poor	10
Total	<u>219</u>	Total	<u>219</u>
School Classification.		Age Entered.	
Above grade	12	6 years .. 3	8 years .. 64
On “	117	6½ “ .. 2	8½ “ .. 45
Below “ (retarded)....	90	7 “ .. 2	9 “ .. 30
		7½ “ .. 28	9½ “ .. 45
Total	<u>219</u>	Total	<u>219</u>

During the year 1912, 362 applications for admission were registered, this being sixty-three more than in the year 1911. On December 31st, 1912, there were 633 names on the list of those awaiting admission, whereas on the same date in 1911, there were but 610.

DISCHARGES.

Besides the investigations of those who were admitted, there

was conducted an inquiry at the homes of many of the boys who left the College during the year, especially those leaving before graduation. Included in these were a number living at some distance from Philadelphia, whom it was possible to visit while conducting investigations for admission in the community in which they lived. Considerably more time could be profitably devoted to this work than it has been possible to give thus far, owing to the pressure of other duties. The addition of a stenographer to the office force of this department would release the time of my assistant so that more careful supervision could be made of those leaving the College and greater care exercised in placing them at employment.

The following is a record of discharges for the year:—

College indentures cancelled to enable boys to accept employment	111
Returned to mothers and friends	35
Left at eighteen years of age	30
Expelled	2
Died	2
Total	180

Finding suitable employment for those living in or near Philadelphia requires considerable time and effort, and wholly satisfactory openings have not been available in every placement made. Appeals for employment from former students have also been answered as far as possible and the Employment Committee of the Alumni Association has co-operated heartily in helping to care for such applicants.

Positions obtained for boys upon leaving College, during the year	114
Positions obtained for Alumni	27
Total	141

The information gathered regarding the graduates and students leaving the College during the past five years is more complete than was obtained last year. This has been possible because of insistent efforts to arouse the interest and co-operation of these former students. The number of whom it was impossible to gain any trace is considerably smaller, and the number who apparently received the inquiry but failed to answer has been greatly reduced.

In the year 1907, of those taking the extended Mechanical School Course, there were graduated six pupils; in 1908, thirteen pupils; in 1909, eight pupils; in 1910, eight pupils; in 1911, seventeen pupils, and in 1912, five pupils; fifty-seven in all.

The occupations of these fifty-seven graduates are, at this time, as follows:—

Automobile repairer	1	
Cabinet maker ...	1	
Car shops	1	
Compositor	1	
Draftsman	4	
Electro-plater	1	
Electrician	1	
Hat maker	1	
Machinist	1	
Moulder	1	Manual, etc. 21
Pattern maker ...	1	
Plumber	1	
Surveyor	1	
Switchboard in-		
staller	1	
Telephone appa-		
rus inspector ...	1	
Thresher	1	
U. S. Navy	2	
Accountant	1	
Chemist	1	
Clerk	25	
Collector	1	
Postal service	1	
Salesman	2	Clerical, etc. 36
Shipper	1	
Stenographer	2	
Student (agricul-		
ture)	1	
Student (law) ...	1	

There were honorably discharged from the College during the years

1907	119
1908	186
1909	175
1910	199
1911	186

— 865

These were reported upon, either personally or by their friends, as follows:—

Employed	680
Unemployed (no work obtainable)	23
“ (because of sickness)	11
“ (because of unfavorable conduct)	5
Died	15
Not heard from by friends	5
In other institutions	6
Inquiry returned because of change of address	74
Inquiry evidently received but not answered	46

— 865

The various occupations of those reported to be employed are as follows:—

Agent (insurance)	1	<i>Brought forward</i>	19
“ (ticket)	2	Butcher's helper	1
“ (freight)	1	Buyer	2
Baker's helper	1	Cabinet worker	1
Barber	1	Carpenter	10
Bell boy	2	Car shops	3
Blacksmith	1	Cashier	1
Boiler maker	3	Chauffeur	3
Bookbinder	2	Chemist	4
Box factory	2	“ assistant	3
Brakeman	2	Cigar maker	1
Brush factory	1	Cloth factory	3

Carried forward

19

Carried forward

51

<i>Brought forward</i>	51	<i>Brought forward</i>	383
Cloth examiner	1	Laborer	16
Clerk	203	Last factory	1
Collector	3	Laundry	3
Colliery	5	Leather factory	2
Compositor	2	Letter carrier	2
Confectioner	1	Machine operator	6
Core maker	1	Machinist	28
Cutter (cloth)	1	“ helper	6
“ (leather)	1	Manager (advertising) ..	1
Dairy worker	1	“ (mercantile) ...	1
Draftsman	11	“ (office)	1
Driver	13	“ (store)	1
Druggist	3	Meat curer	1
Electrician	8	Messenger	3
“ helper	5	Meter works	2
Electrotyper	2	Moulder	3
Elevator boy	3	Office boy	4
“ builder	1	Packer	1
Engineer (civil)	4	Painter	7
“ (mining)	1	Paper factory	3
Engraver's helper	1	Paper hanger	1
Errand and store boy	15	Pattern maker	1
Farmer	15	Paymaster	1
File maker	1	Plasterer	2
Fireman (locomotive) ...	1	Plumber	7
“ (stationary) ...	1	“ helper	5
Foundry helper	3	Printer	9
Hatter	2	“ helper	7
Hosiery mill	1	Proof reader	1
Hospital attendant	2	Rivet heater	1
Inspector	4	Roofer	2
In business for themselves:		Rubber factory	3
Confectioner	1	Salesman (store)	7
Express	1	“ (traveling)	9
Illustrator	1	Shipper	12
Iron and sheet metal		Shoe factory	3
worker	13	Steam fitter	1
<i>Carried forward</i>	383	<i>Carried forward</i>	547

<i>Brought forward</i>	547	<i>Brought forward</i>	626
Steel worker	2	University of Penna. . .	1
Steeple jack	1	Williamson School	1
Stenographer	43	Superintendent (assistant)	2
Stock keeper	14	Surveyor	4
Stone worker	1	Teacher	2
Student:		Thresher	1
Business college	1	Timekeeper	1
Law	1	Train caller	2
Ohio University	1	United States Army	3
N. E. M. T. High		" " Navy	14
School	1	Wagon boy	6
Normal	1	Weaver	5
Penn Charter	1	Wire factory	1
Public	8	Woodworker	7
State College	4	Woolen mill	4
<i>Carried forward</i>	626	Total	680

The foregoing figures are interesting only in indicating the direction in which these recent students are heading in their life work. Five years is too short a period for many of them to have arrived at any position which would indicate the degree of success which they may ultimately attain.

In order to be able to tell just how the training given at Girard College prepares its students to compete with other young men with whom they are thrown in the business and professional world, an extended study should be made of the careers of the whole Alumni, dating from the first classes. Enough detailed information could be obtained from the twenty-seven hundred Alumni whose names and recent addresses are known, to make such a study of considerable value.

An attempt to gather such facts will be made during the coming year, but in the meantime the following figures based on data obtained several years ago, are of considerable interest and significance. The positions enumerated are, in each instance, only such as have required initiative and ability to reach. Clerkships or journeymen mechanics have not been counted in this grouping, but aside from the professions rep-

resented, only such as are owners of their business, employers of labor, or those holding important positions involving the oversight and direction of the work of others. It is especially gratifying to find that despite the lack of certain courses which at graduation would enable Girard students to matriculate at once in colleges and universities, there are so many who have pushed on and secured professional training. In almost every profession or business followed, it is known that some of our former students have been eminently successful.

PARTIAL STATISTICS OF ALUMNI.

Accountant—certified public, bank examiner, etc.	22
Adjuster of claims—insurance	1
Agent—purchasing, railroad passenger, contracting, freight, etc.	9
Architect	6
Artist—lithographic, portrait, newspaper and magazine il- lustrator	6
Ball Player	5
Banking—	
Trust Officer	2
Cashier	11
Teller	5
Blacksmith	2
Broker—stocks, bonds, insurance, etc.	2
Buyer	2
Cashier	7
Chemist	6
Clerical—chief clerk, office manager, etc.	12
Conductor—railroad	6
Coroner	1
Contractor—builder, electrical, etc.	8
Conveyancer	1
Dairyman	1
Dentist	6
Designer	2
Draftsman	16

Carried forward139

<i>Brought forward</i>	139
Druggist	3
Editor	7
Electrician	3
Employment Exchange	1
Engineer—	
Civil	12
Mining	2
Mechanical	1
Locomotive and Steamship	6
Engraver	12
Express	1
Foreman	16
Grocer	1
Harness Maker	1
Inspector	5
Laundry	2
Lawyer	38
Librarian	1
Manager	57
Manufacturer	25
Marine Service—officer	1
Mason—stone	1
Merchant	29
Minister	17
Musician	3
Optician	2
Paper Hanger and Decorator	17
Paymaster	1
Photographer	2
Physician	28
Plumber	7
Prefect	8
President or Vice-President—banking, mercantile and busi- ness firms	6
Printer	2
Police Official	6

Carried forward.....463

<i>Brought forward</i>	463
Public Official	10
Real Estate Dealer—brokers, operators, dealers	18
Restaurant	4
Salesman—traveling	38
Sign Painter	1
Superintendent	20
Teacher	20
Treasurer	7
Undertaker	3
Upholsterer	2
United States Service—army officers	1
Veterinary Surgeon	1

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Respectfully submitted,

FRANK D. WITHERBEE,

Superintendent Admission and Discharge.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS

Whose College Indentures were Cancelled during the Year 1912.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Employer.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Abbott, John Jos.	Founder's helper.	J. W. Williams Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Anderson, George.....	Stenographer	McCurdy May Auto Co.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Appenzeller, Wade.....	Stenographer	International Harvester Co.	216 N. 23rd St.
Althouse, Ralph.....	Clerk.....	American Assurance Co.,	13th & Spring Gar- den Sts.
Andrews, Aaron R.....	Clerk.....	Janeway & Carpenter....	23 N. 10th St.
Baer, Charles F.	Clerk.....	Knickerbocker Ice Co.	24th & Callowhill St.
Bardsley, Robert.....	Errand boy.....	Maxwell & Berlet.....	16th & Walnut Sts.
Bassinger, Albert.....	Machinist's Help- er	Charles Bond Company.	520 Arch St.
Billingham, Arthur F...	Clerk	Sargeant Lock Company,	Witherspoon Bldg.
Black, Aaron T.....	Clerk	Wright, Tyndale & Van Roden	1212 Chestnut St.
Blair, George E.....	Attending school		
Blumrick, Howard J....	Clerk	George V. Cresson Co..	17th & Allegheny Ave.
Breese, Ward Douglass.	Attending school		
Brunstetter, Franklin...	Farmer	Elmer Reich.....	Shamokin, Pa., R. F. D.
Bryan, William R.....	Messenger	Cramp's Shipyard.....	Richmond St.
Buecheler, William.....	Founder's helper.	Adams Foundry Co....	9th & Girard Ave.
Bunge, Vilont.....	Clerk	Phila. Watch Case Co..	Riverside, N. J.
Campi, Louis	Clerk	Wm. Horstman & Co. .	5th & Cherry Sts.
Carey, John Earle.....	Machine tender.	Sharpless Separator Co.	West Chester, Pa.
Costello, Edward.....	Cabinet Maker's helper	Harry Rust Furniture Co.	724 Ludlow St.
Croasdale, Stanley.....	Bank clerk		New York.
Cubler, Albert C.....	Clerk	Phila. Electric Co.....	10th & Chestnut Sts.
Davis, Clarence E.	Messenger	Phila. Rapid Transit Co.	810 Dauphin St.
Deily, Namand Arthur..	Founder's helper.	Charles Spangler.....	Allentown, Pa.
Dennin, Joseph.....	Office boy.....	C. Berkeley Taylor.....	Land Title Bldg.
Dill, James Walker....	Clerk	William H. Horstman & Co.....	5th & Cherry Sts.
Donovan, James.....	Store boy	James Bell Company...	Hancock & New Market Sts.
Dougherty, Joseph.....	Clerk	Penna. Railroad.....	Broad St. Station.
Dransfield, William J..	Farmer		White Haven, Pa.
Duncan, William R....	Clerk	Rob't Wetherill Co....	Chester, Pa.
Dunn, Hugh Ellis.....	Office boy	Wm. Simpson Sons....	Bourse Bldg.
Eagle, William L.	Core Maker	Stanley Flagg Company.	Stowe, Pa.
Eaton, Albert Boyce....	Clerk	Supplee Hardware Co..	503 Market St.
Erickson, Charles.....	Clerk	Penna. Warehousing Co.,	113 S. 3rd St.
Evans, Milton.....	Clerk		Rendham, Pa.
Fabian, Henry	Office boy	William Simpson Sons..	Bourse Bldg.
Fay, Michael.....	Errand boy	Chilton Company.....	49th & Market Sts.
Forrest, Leland.....	Store boy	Shiffman & Goldsmith..	Washington, D. C.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Employer.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Fisher, Daniel H.....	Clerk	International Harvester Machinery Co.	Phila.
Frey, Carroll H.....	Filing clerk	Penn Mutual Company.	925 Chestnut St.
Frisch, Charles.....	Mill hand	Rambo & Regar Mill....	Norristown, Pa.
Gray, Ridsen	Clerk	Southern Pacific Railroad Company.....	632 Chestnut St.
Giberson, Wm. Henry..	Office boy	Phila. & Wilmington Traction Co.....	Wilmington, Del.
Gilbert, Daniel Walton..	Clerk	R. M. Hollingshead Co..	Camden, N. J.
Giordano, Antonio.....	Electrician's helper	Cleverly Electrical Works	19 N. 17th St., Phila.
Haas, John E.	Stenographer	Stuart Brothers.....	410 Market St., Phila.
Haenel, Walter A. R....	Cabinet worker..	Victor Talking Machine Company	Camden, N. J.
Haire, August F.....	Shipping clerk ..	Kohn & Adler Co.	720 Market St.
Hall, George Allen.....	Farmer	Oscar Burnett.....	Monroetown, Pa.
Herring, Charles R....	Clerk	President's Office.....	Girard College.
Hoffman, William.....	Carpenter's apprentice	George P. Payne.....	Juniper & Pine Sts.
Hollander, Albert.....	Founder's helper..	Ferguson Electrottype Co.	15 N. 7th St.
Horton, Francis R.....	Core maker	Williamsport Radiator Co.	Williamsport, Pa.
Hosfield, John D.....	Farmer	Landis Le Fevre.....	Walnut Bottom, Pa.
Hoy, Ray Fermedda....	Messenger	Penna. Railroad	Harrisburg, Pa.
Irwin, John F.	Office boy	Williamson & Cassidy...	526 Market St.
Johnson, Raymond.	Wagon boy	McVaught Ice Company.	Ambler, Pa.
Joyce, Michael.....	Mill hand	Schoenhut Toy Factory.	Kensington.
Kelly, Michael	Door tender	Colliery No. 10.....	Coaldale, Pa.
Killinger, Ralph.....	Store boy	Car Shops.....	Altoona, Pa.
King, James.....	Printer's helper..	Thompson Printing Co.	312 Cherry St.
Klang, Joseph Charles..	Box Factory	Brown & Bailey Paper Box Co.....	410 Franklin St.
Klumpp, Herbert C....	Clerk	William Simpson Sons..	Bourse Bldg.
Kranich, John M.....	Farmer	John Neiderman.....	Hockessin, Del.
Knufman, Charles.....	Errand boy	Frank Schenint.....	2631 Germantown Ave.
Landenberger, Henry W.	Draftsman	Eynon-Evans Company..	15th & Clearfield Sts.
Larson, John D.....	Clerk	Southern Pacific Co....	632 Chestnut St.
Latham, Sylvester.....	Selling clerk	A. B. Hart.....	5025 Baltimore Ave.
Law, William G.....	Clerk	Supplee Hardware Co..	503 Market St.
Lawrence, Robert R. R.	Woolen Mill	Carbon Mfg. Company..	Port Carbon, Pa.
Layou, John A.....	Farmer		Ceases Mills, Pa.
Lazarus, George P.....	Attending school		
Leayman, Glenroy.....	Clerk	Joseph Foster & Sons..	3rd & Clearfield Sts.
Leslie, David P.....	To mother		
Lightner, Alonzo E....	Attending school		
List, Herbert C.....	Electrical helper .	P. R. T.....	Kensington & Cumberland St.
Llewellyn, Abram.....	Surveyor	Lehigh Valley Coal Co..	Centralia, Pa.
Loeser, Henry David..	Attending school		
Lyman, Lawrence.....	Store boy	John Wanamaker.....	Market St., Phila.
Marchetti, Lester ..	Machinist helper..	Harry Krantz.....	160 7th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Matthias, Charles.....	Clerk	Welsbach & Company..	Gloucester, N. J.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Employer.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
May, William H.....	Clerk	Steward's Office.....	Girard College.
Messenger, Wm. F. E.....	Farmer	Harry Neiger.....	Girard, Pa.
Meyers, Wm. Jackson.....	Founder's helper.	Ferguson Electrotype Foundry	15 N. 7th St.
Miller, William Holt....	Clerk	Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.....	Phila.
Morris, Robert A.....	Errand boy	Maxwell & Berlet.....	16th & Walnut Sts.
Mowery, Clarence.....	Clerk	Levi M. Shoop Co.....	150 S. Market St., Shamokin.
Mullen, Michael	Stenographer	H. Cowen & Son.....	28 S. Front St., Phila.
Mulhern, John A.....	Clerk	Girard College.....	Phila.
Myers, Albert J.....	Store boy	Woodward & Lothray..	Washington, D. C.
McFarland, Albert S....	Office boy	Keystone Supply Co.....	929 N. 9th St.
McGrew, Albert.....	Clerk	Supplee Hardware Co...	503 Market St.
Nye, Charles R.	Cash boy	Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart	Reading, Pa.
Parmentier, Robt. ...	Clerk	Penna. Railroad.....	233 S. 4th St.
Pascoe, Nelson.....	Office boy	Smith Cline & French..	Phila.
Pearce, George C.....	Clerk	Supplee Hardware Co...	503 Market St.
Penza, William J.....	Cigar packer	Cressman Cigar Co.....	5th & Pine Sts.
Poole, Charles F.....	Clerk	Penna. Railroad.....	Broad St. Station.
Price, Harold J.....	Plumber's helper.	R. H. Allegar.....	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Quay, Everett S.	Stenographer	Penna. Railroad.....	Broad St. Station.
Rau, Samuel	Shirt Factory ...	Steppacher Company...	146 N. 13th St.
Reginold, John J.....	Clerk	Standard Steel Works..	Morris Bldg.
Register, Earl O.....	Electrical work..	Phila. Electric Co....	Gray's Ferry Road.
Ristine, Charles W.....	Electrician's helper	Jefferson Hospital.....	10th & Walnut Sts.
Roller, David Thomas..	Store boy	Charles Bond Co.....	520 Arch St., Phila.
Russell, Allen M.....	Stenographer ...	Treen Box Co.....	Tioga & Memphis Sts.
Savage, Joseph	Wagon boy	Adams Express Co.....	18th & Market Sts.
Schenk, Robert J.....	Clerk	Burchnell & Co.....	608 Chestnut St.
Schmidt, Ernest D.....	Hat factory	Stetson & Co.....	4th & Montgomery Ave.
Schmitt, George.....	Office boy	Baldwin Locomotive Works	Phila.
Schnauffer, Robert E...	Stencil Dep't ...	Curtis Publishing Co...	6th & Walnut Sts.
Schwartz, Wm. August..	Errand boy	Peterman Brothers.....	1814 Russell St.
Shaner, Aaron C.....	Farmer	George Brownback.....	Spring City, Pa.
Shaffer, Doerstler	Attending school		
Shank, George Myers..	Clerk	R. G. Dun & Co.....	Betz Bldg.
Sherwin, Joseph Reese..	Clerk	Stevenson Brothers....	110 Race St.
Shinn, Charles Fidell...	Clerk	Powell Clouds & Co....	602 Arch St.
Sickel, William F.....	Founder's helper.	Adams Iron Foundry...	9th & Girard Ave.
Smith, Edward Y.....	Sugar factory ...	Spreckels Sugar Refinery	Reed & Meadow Sts.
Smith, Ellwood H.....	Attending school		
Smith, John Hoffman...	Clerk	Steward's Office.....	Girard College.
Smoyer, John H.....	Machinist's helper	A. P. Bowman.....	Phoenixville, Pa.
Stoneback, John K....	Errand boy	Underwood Typewriter Co.	725 Chestnut St.
Swinehart, George	Learning telegraphy	A. D. Huff.....	Pottstown, Pa.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Employer.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Thomas, R. M.	Store boy	J. D. Williams & Co...	Scranton, Pa.
Townsend, Eugene.....	Clerk	Phila. Watch Case Co. ..	Riverside, N. J.
Underkofler, H.	Breaker boy	Coal Mine.....	Tower City, Pa.
Vaughn, A. C.	Clerk	International Harvester Company	216 N. 23rd St.
Vaughn, Leon R.....	Office boy	H. W. Whitman.....	111 Walnut St.
Walch, Victor H. ...	Clerk	Ajax Metal Co.....	56 Richmond St.
Wall, Frank E.....	Clerk	Supplee Hardware Co...	503 Market St.
Webb, Raymond R....	Clerk	John Wanamaker.....	Market St., Phila.
Weible, John.....	Office boy	Oliver Steel Co.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Whitman, Logan F....	Compositor	Allen, Lane & Scott Co..	1211 Clover St.
Wismer, Ralph D.....	Office boy	Alfred Moore Wire Co..	3rd & Race Sts.
Weidner, John.....	Office boy	C. C. Knight Co.....	16th & Hamilton Sts.
Weigle, William C.....	Office boy	Underwood Typewriter Company	725 Chestnut St.
Weiler, Earl.....	Twister	Quakertown Silk Mill..	Quakertown, Pa.
Widlund, Gustave.....	Yarn Mill	Wolstenholme & Clark..	25th & Allegheny Ave.
Winther, Charles R....	Clerk	Supplee Hardware Co...	503 Market St.
Wise, Joseph John.....	Store boy	Supplee Hardware Co...	503 Market St.

Clerical, etc.	54
Mechanical, etc.	36
Errand, office, wagon boy, etc.	35
Student	7
Farmer	8
To mother	1

STAR SCHOLARS FOR 1912.

Star Scholars are those pupils of the High School and of Grades 7-A, 7-B and 6-A of the Grammar School, whose averages for recitations have been 8.50 or above for the year, on a scale from zero to ten (10.00).

BRENT, ALLEN JOSEPH
CHAFEY, JOHN GARRETT
COLLER, EARL DARRICK
CONNER, WILLIAM
CRAWFORD, JOHN CARLISLE
DOUGLASS, PAUL VAUGHN
GRAHAM, RALPH SHUBERT
GRAY, RUSSELL LEROY
JACOB, JOHN
LITTLE, EDWARD
MCCAFFREY, GEORGE DANIEL
MCGLENSEY, WILLIAM
MARPLE, ROBERT KENDERDINE

MOYER, RAYMOND JENNINGS
NASH, NORMAN HASKIN
NEFF, EZRA BEER
PARMENTIER, CHARLES WILER
RESSLER, RALPH CLARENCE
RULEY, LESLIE MADDOCK
SAVAGE, JEREMIAH JOHN
SHAFFER, MAX DELOYD
SWINGLE, CLAUD ROSWELL
ULLRICH, WALTER DEHAVEN
VAN DOREN, FRANCIS ADDISON
WITZEL, HENRY FREDERICK

CLASSES OF HONOR.

The Third, or highest, Class of honor comprises all pupils of the High School and of Grades 7-A, 7-B and 6-A of the Grammar School, whose conduct for the year is represented by 9.60 or more, on a scale from zero to ten; the Second, all whose conduct is marked 9.30 or over and under 9.60; and the First, all whose conduct is marked 9.00 or over and under 9.30.

THIRD CLASS OF HONOR.

ADAMS, WINFIELD SCOTT	FISHER, OSCAR
AUWETTER, JOHN	FOSS, FRANK MORTON
BABIS, ALEXANDER FRANK	FOSS, THOMAS STERLING
BADGER, GEORGE FAY	FITSCH, THEOBALD J.
BARNES, GUY S.	FRUTCHEY, THOMAS EUGENE
BATDORF, CHARLES WESLEY	GEIBEL, LOUIS JACOB
BATH, KENNETH	GILHAM, GEO. LEWIS
BEARDSLEY, WILLIAM HENRY	GORE, PHILIP SIDNEY
BENNETT, JOSHUA	GRAHAM, RALPH SHUBERT
BISHOP, WILMER	GRANGER, CHARLES THOMAS
BRADLEY, CLARENCE ROBERT	GRAU, FRANK CHARLES
BRADLEY, HORACE GREELEY	HAGY, EARL RUSSEL
BRANDENBURG, JULES	HALDEMAN, LEON OSMOND
BRAUN, EDWARD HERMAN	HAMMEL, THEODORE CHARLES
BRAUTIGAM, GEORGE WM.	HANLEY, JOHN
BREHM, HAROLD ARTHUR	HARDICK, ALVIN JAMES
BRETH, ROY CECIL	HEM, EDWARD MATTHIAS
BROWN, JAMES GETHEREL	HILLER, JOHN SELLERS KITE
BLEECHER, WILLIAM MOORE	HISTAND, GEORGE
BLOSSOM, WILBUR WALKER	HOUCK, GEORGE L.
BUECHELER, CARL FREDERICK	HOUGH, RALPH RAYMOND
BURNS, CHARLES THOMAS	HOUSE, BOYD FRANKLIN
BOLTON, NORRIS HAROLD	HOOVER, JOHN
BOYES, ANDREW MAIRE CANDLISH	JACOB, JOHN
BOYES, RICHARD HENRY	JONES, CECIL MITCHELL
CHAFEY, JOHN GARRETT	JONES, CHARLES PALMER
CLARKE, ROBERT BULLOCH	JONES, JOSIAH
COLLER, CARL SORRICK	JUDD, JAMES FREDERICK
CONNER, WILLIAM	KOELLE, WILLIAM
DAVENPORT, ANDREW JOSEPH	KERSCHNER, RAYMOND ROBERT
DELANGUILLETE, FRANCIS WILSON	KEYSER, JOHN THOMAS
DOWDELL, JAMES	KITE, CHARLES AUGUSTUS
ELLIS, HARRY THOMAS	KLINE, HENRY EDWARD
ENGLE, EDWARD WILLIAM	KNAPP, WILLIAM CARL
EVANS, FRANCIS	KOPP, ELLIS LEROY
EVERMAN, CHARLES EDWARD	KOPPENHEFFER, FRANK WELSH
FAY, JOSEPH	LAIRD, CLARENCE
FEIST, WILLIAM FRANKLIN	LANDHERR, WILLIAM JOSEPH

THIRD CLASS OF HONOR.

LARSON, JOHN DAVID	REED, HARRY GEORGE
LAYAOU, WILLIAM JOSEPH	RODGERS, EDWARD ANDREW
LENTZ, STANLEY NORMAN	RULEY, HARRY FORD
LESLIE, JOHN CLIFFORD	RUNG, JOHN RONALD
LINCOLN, RUSSEL PHIPPS	SAHLER, WELLINGTON GROSS
LINGSCH, FREDERICK ALFRED	SCHAAL, THEODORE FREDERICK
MACFALLS, HARRY JAMES	SCHALLES, FRANK
McCAFFREY, GEORGE DANIEL	SCHALLES, FRED
McCONNELL, SAMUEL FAULKNER	SHAFFER, MAX DE LONG
MCGLENSEY, WILLIAM	SHANDLE, GEORGE HENRY
MARSHALL, HARRY FLEMING	SHUPP, FREDERICK GEORGE
MEAGHER, FRANKLIN FRANCIS	SINGLEY, JOHN
MEGONEGAL, EDWIN RUSSELL	SMITH, GARDNER
MONTGOMERY, THAYER JAMES	SMITH, RALPH LINUS
MATELLA, FRANK	SOHN, RAYMOND FRANCIS
MATTHIAS, LeROY RUSSELL	SPENCER, ARTHUR
METZGER, HENRY	STANLEY, WESTLEY
MITCHELL, WESLEY	STANTON, HAROLD BAKER
MOTT, WILLIAM JOHN	STOCK, WILLIAM FREDERICK
MOYER, RAYMOND JENNINGS	STOUT, EARL LeROY
MENDENHALL, WALTER SEAL	STRAUSE, GEORGE SAMUEL
MERTZ, MARK SHOWERS	STROMAN, JAMES HENRY
MOSLEY, REUBEN VICTOR	SUTHERLAND, WILLIAM SASSMAN
MOORE, BOWMAN HILT	SWINGLE, CARL RAYMOND
MURRAY, ROBERT BRUCE	SWINGLE, CLAUD ROSWELL
NARR, WILLIAM	THIEL, HERMAN NICHOLAS
NEFF, EZRA BEER	THALACKER, FREDERICK
NUNGESSER, PETER ELMER	TAYLOR, HARRY STEWARD
NUSS, WILLIAM MORRIS	VAN CAMP, JOHN H.
O'TOOLE, GEORGE FRANCIS	VAN DOREN, FRANCIS ADDISON
OWENS, JOHN FRANKLIN	VERNER, WILLIAM
PARMENTIER, CHARLES WILER	WARD, BOYD KNAPP
PARK, JAMES HERMAN	WALLACE, CHARLES
PAVLIK, RICHARD FRANK	WALCK, FREDERICK HARVEY
PERRY, WARREN HENRY	WALTER, GEORGE WILLIAM
PHILLIPS, GEORGE	WALKUP, LEOPOLD CUSHING
PLEIBEL, WILLIAM THEODORE	WHITE, WILLIAM HENRY
POLLITT, EDWARD HAROLD	WEINERT, ARTHUR OSCAR
PORRECA, HUMBERT	WETZEL, GUSTAVE ADOLPH
POWELL, EDWARD	WEYHENMEYER, LELAND STANFORD
POWELL, GEORGE DEWEY	WILLIAMS, ALBERT WHELOCK
RABOLD, CHARLES LEE	WRIGHT, RICHARD WILLIAM
RABOLD, CLARENCE HERMAN	WITTMAN, RUSSELL STANLEY
RABOLD, ROY WILLIAM	WYLIE, HENRY JOHN
REDFERN, GEORGE EDWARD	

SECOND CLASS OF HONOR.

ACHENBACK, FREDERICK
APPLEBY, WILLARD SNIVELY
BAER, LYALL PREBLE
BAIRD, OREN EARL
BARR, CAREY MARKWARD
BARDSLEY, JAMES HENRY
BARRES, FRANKLIN EMERSON
BARTHOLOMEW, JOHN
BATEMAN, WALTER ISRAEL
BERNSTEIN, MAX ISADORE
BERRIMAN, HARRY EDWARD
BERRY, JOHN RICHIE
BLAIR, ISAAC RYAN
BOLTON, JOHN HASLET
BONAVOLIA, ARMANDO
BRANDENBURG, OTTO
BRANNAN, CLIFFORD
BRAY, JOSEPH MOORE
BUECHELER, GEORGE ERNEST
BRENT, ALLEN JOSEPH
CALLAHAN, WALTER MILLER
CAREY, EDWARD DANIEL
CARL, EUGENE DEWEY
CARL, GEORGE HUBERT
CARRIGAN, JOSEPH LEON
CARSON, WALTER FREEMAN
CARTER, PAUL LUKENS
CONNELL, CHARLES WARNER
COURTNEY, JAMES WILLIAM
CRAWFORD, JOHN CARLISLE
CROSSON, JAMES
DAVIS, HAROLD ALFORD
DAVIS, LAWRENCE MARTIN
DAVIS, LYLE
DEHAAS, JAMES FLOYD
DRISCOLL, TIMOTHY
DUEER, HARRY T.
DUNGAN, HAROLD LEROY
DUNKLE, JAMES
DUPES, CARL EDWARD
DURHAM, WALTER KREMER
DYNES, ISAAC
ENGLE, CHARLES
EPSTEIN, JOHN
EVANS, THOMAS WILLIAM

EVANS, WILLIAM CLARK
FABIAN, LOUIS
FOLWELL, JOSEPH
FISCHER, EGBERT
FOSS, THOMAS
GALLAGHER, EUGENE LOU
GARDNER, EARL HORTON
GARVINE, CLIFFORD EARL
GILL, HERBERT FRANK HENDERSON
GILLESPIE, ROBERT ALEXANDER
GLATTHORN, HAROLD RAYMOND
GOLIGHTLY, ARTHUR LEWIS
GUCKENBUEHLER, JOHN ARTHUR
GUENTHER, LAWRENCE GEORGE
GUHR, ARCHIE WILLIAM
HAGERMAN, ELLWOOD CARVER
HALL, WILLIAM GARDNER
HANNUM, MORRIS PAULDING
HARTENSTINE, CLARENCE HEBER
HARTFORD, HARRY VINCENT
HEIN, LOUIS HARRY
HEITZMANN, JOSEPH HENRY
HERZEL, FREDERICK ELMER
HOOK, CHARLES HENRY
HOUSE, WENDELL LESTER
HOWE, FRANK ARTHUR
HUGHES, JOSEPH BERKELBACK
IRWIN, LOUIS SYLVESTER
JENKINS, JOHN EARL
JONES, FRANK KRIDER
KENYON, CYRUS LINFORD
KLOTZ, RALPH TRUMAN
KNIFE, SEPTIMUS LEON
KOPPENHEFFER, ROY ADDISON
KUNI, HENRY WILLIAM
KUPPINGER, JOHN GEORGE
LANDENBERGER, JOHN GEORGE
LANE, EUGENE BERNARD
LEAHAN, WILLIAM
LEWIS, JAMES GILLAND
LUDDEKE, WILLIAM
MATTHEWS, JAMES EUGENE
MAY, LUTHER DAVID
MCCLUNG, WILLIAM HENRY
MCCURDY, ROBERT DEWEY

SECOND CLASS OF HONOR.

McGraw, JOSEPH SHIRE
McNALLY, NELSON ENOCHS
MEDER, ARTHUR ALFRED
MEGONEGAL, SPENCER WILBUR
MILLER, EARL CYRUS
MILLER, GEORGE CHARLES
MOORE, WALTER RICHARDSON
MOYER, HENRY GARDNER
MULRENAN, JOSEPH
MYER, MARTIN B.
MYER, SAMUEL MELVIN
NARR, JOHN AUGUST
NASON, EZRA KENNETH
NASON, PHILIP LIVINGSTONE
OTTO, GEORGE BENJAMIN
PEDRICK, LELAND SAMUEL
PHILLIPS, EARL
PLEIBLE, GEORGE FREDERICK
PORRECA, VICTOR EMANUEL
POTTS, HARRY EARL
POWELL, GEORGE RANSOM
QUINN, ROBERT
RADER, EDGAR FRANCIS
RALSTON, ARCHIBALD
REGECCY, GERSON
REINBOLD, ISAAC
RICE, WILLIAM JAMES
RICHARDSON, PAUL
RICKERT, JULIUS HENRY
RIGLING, SAMUEL
RODGERS, JAMES S.
ROWEN, MILTON WELLS
RULEY, LESLIE MADDOCK
RUNG, ROBERT DORSEY
RUNG, WILLIAM RUSSELL

SCHAFER, MORGAN FRANKLIN
SCHENK, JOSEPH JAMES
SCHLEMMER, LORENTZ JACOB
AUGUST
SENDERLING, ELLWOOD WILLIAM
SHAFFER, EARL DE LONG
SHAW, HAROLD UNDERHILL
SHEAKLEY, HOWARD LEE
SHIELDS, JOHN HAROLD
SMITH, ALEXANDER
SNOKE, ELMER WALBORN
SPIRES, HAROLD BECK
STRADLING, ALBERT HENRY
STRANFORD, JOHN NEHEMIAH
SUTTON, WILLIAM JOSEPH
TURNER, ERNEST HARPER
TURNER, WILLIAM DUNBAR
VAN DEVENTER, THEODORE
VARE, JOHN ELMER
WALKUP, BRUCE EARL
WALSH, JOSEPH LEO
WALSH, PHILIP
WALTER, WILLIAM CHARLES
WALTERS, CHARLES ERNEST
WALTON, THOMAS MOORE
WATKINS, DELBERT
WELTON, ELDON ERASTUS
WEMMER, MATTISON PEOPLES
WEYMAN, HENRY
WILSON, JOHN
WINDER, JOHN PHILLIPS
WITZEL, HENRY FREDERICK
WITZEL, HAROLD KEYSER
WOLF, CLARENCE WILLIAM
YOUNG, ROBERT HAMILTON

FIRST CLASS OF HONOR.

AFFLERBACK, GEORGE WASHINGTON	GEIBEL, FREDERICK CARL
ALBERT, PAUL	GINDER, JOHN KENNETH
ALEXANDER, HOWARD BERTON	BURKHOLDER
ANDERSON, JOHN	GROSH, RALPH DAVID
ATCHISON, ANDREW	GUEST, JOHN DANIEL
BAILEY, ROBERT WIGTON	HAFNER, ELMER HENRY
BAIRD, WILLIAM HANDLEY	HALL, HENRY
BAKER, GEORGE	HALL, HOWARD RAYMOND
BARNES, EDWARD ROYAL	HARGREAVES, RUSSELL WILLIS
BARNWELL, JOHN DOWDELL	HARRINGTON, EDWARD WILBUR
BATEMAN, JOSEPH SHEELER	HARSH, SAMUEL LEROY
BENNETT, HARRISON	HENDERSON, LOUIS EDWARD
BLEW, CLARE JOHN	HEFFER, ELMER
BOUGHNER, ABRAHAM LEWIS	HICKS, BEACH CRARY
BOYLE, RAYMOND CHARLES	HOLOCK, FREDERICK
BROWN, HARRIS	HOY, ALBERT ST. CLAIR
BUCHANAN, RAYMOND JAGO	HUGHES, WILLIAM HENRY
BUNN, JACOB PERCIVAL	INGBER, NATHAN
BURKERT, JOHN ALFONSO	JEFFRIES, ROBERT
BURKINS, JOHN JOSEPH	JESTER, JOHN RICHARDSON
BURNS, JOSEPH	JONES, CHARLES PAUL
CAPPELLI, JOSEPH JOHN	JONES, RICHARD ALBERT
CARLSON, HOWARD WARRINGTON	KEEN, ARTHUR HOMES
CHANDLER, ROBERT DEWEY	KELLEY, WILLIAM HENRY
CHARLTON, JOSEPH MCKEE	KUEHBAUCH, ALBERT EMANUEL
CLOSS, GEORGE MAITLAND	KUPPINGER, JACOB FREDERICK
COHICK, HARRY WARREN	KEEFE, HOWARD PRESTON
COWDRICK, CHESTER VILLENO	KEEFER, RUSSELL IRVIN
CRAMER, BENJAMIN EDWARD	KANE, ROBERT
CUBBLER, EARL WILSON	KELLY, WILLIAM LINCOLN
DENNIN, JOHN	KRETSCHMAR, CHARLES HENRY
DAVENPORT, ARTHUR DECATUR	KUSTERER, WILLIAM
DONAGHY, THOMAS LEIGHTON	LARSON, ELMER FRITZ
DONAT, JOSEPH KENTON	LAZARUS, EUGENE REYNOLDS
DUNN, ROBERT MICHAEL	LEAVESLEY, GEORGE WILSON
EVANS, JOHN JAY	LENGEL, ERNEST GEORGE
FAGELY, RUSSELL LEE	LESLIE, JAMES MCCONNELL
FANZ, FREDERICK	LUNDY, OSCAR NATHAN
FAWLEY, JAMES NELSON	MACCARTNEY, PAUL HENRY
FOEHL, ELMER EUGENE	MACGREGER, WILLIAM MILLER
FLEET, JACOB	MCGONIGLE, WILLIAM
FRITSCH, WILLIAM FREDERICK	MCMANUS, WILLIAM SYDNEY
FOCHT, WILLIAM EMUEL	MARPLE, ROBERT KENDERDINE
FULMER, GEORGE HENRY	MARPLE, THOMAS
GRAY, RUSSELL LEROY	MAUST, SAMUEL L.

FIRST CLASS OF HONOR.

MAYER, DANIEL DEWEY
MILLER, HERMAN
MOODIE, CHARLES LAWRENCE
MOODIE, HENRY AUGUSTUS
MORGAN, LEE
MORRIS, JOHN WHYETT
MORRIS, PAUL
MULRENAN, WILLIAM
NASH, NORMAN HASKIN
NICHOLS, SAMUEL DEWEY
NYLAND, LEO FRANCIS
OWENS, JOSEPH G.
PATTON, CHARLES ELMER
PATTON, MCCLELLAN
PAUL, HARRY WILLIAM
PIATT, WALTER
PILKINGTON, JOSEPH VANHORN
PINDELL, ALLEN HOWARD
POWELL, HARRY ARCHIBALD
POWELL, HERBERT CARL
PURSEL, SAMUEL MORRIS
RAFFEL, SOLOMAN
RALSTON, RALPH WALKER
RATCLIFFE, ELLIS EDWARD
REED, FRANK W.
REIFF, ROBERT LINCOLN
RESSLER, RALPH CLARENCE
RICE, RANDOL
RICHARDSON, JAMES WILLIAM
RIECK, LOUIS EDWARD
RIGLING, WALTER
ROBINS, GURDON MOORE
RODGERS, HUGH HERBERT
ROLLER, RAYMOND CLARENCE

RORAR, ROBERT BURNS
SAVAGE, JEREMIAH JOHN
SCHICK, WILLIAM GEORGE
SEDENGER, CHARLES
SHEAKLEY, NEIL MARVIN
SHETTER, WILLIAM GEORGE
SIGEL, JACOB
SITLER, ROBERT SIMMONS
SMITH, WILLIAM ARTHUR
SMYTH, LEONARD GARFIELD
SOHN, CLARENCE RUSSELL
STAUFFER, RALPH JAMES
START, RUSSELL CAMPBELL
STRANFORD, WILLIAM MCKINLEY
STOHNER, RAYMOND HARRY
STILES, JOHN LAWRENCE
STONE, ALONZO LEWIS
STROMAN, JOHN CHRISTIAN
THOMAS, HORACE LARAY
TWEEDLE, CON
ULLRICH, WALTER DE HAVEN
USILTON, WILLIAM EDWIN
VAN DEVENTER, GEORGE WILLIAM
VAN OSTEN, HARRY BRYAN
WETHERILL, GEORGE WEST
WELTON, SAMUEL ERNEST
WETTEN, ARTHUR STANLEY
WILSON, HARRY GOOD
WISNER, PRESTON
WOODLING, WALTON ALEXANDER
WYGAND, JOSEPH
YARNALL, SAMUEL FREDERICK
YOUNG, JOSEPH REDFERN

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS IN GIRARD COLLEGE, January 31, 1913.

HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Achenbach, Frederick	March 1, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	6.60	9.54
Adams, Winfield Scott.....	April 13, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.72	9.88
Afferbach, George Washington.....	Sept. 20, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.18	9.29
Alexander, Howard Bertow.....	Aug. 12, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.14	9.10
Allen, William Lummis.....	Sept. 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	....	....
Allendorf, Karl Jacob.....	Oct. 23, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.37	8.70
Alsop, Raymond Warren	Nov. 4, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	....	....
Anderson, Robert Alexander.....	April 2, 1897	June 30, 1905	5.97	8.93
Appleby, Willard Snively.....	Nov. 22, 1897	Sept. 26, 1907	7.19	9.37
Arnold, Lloyd Edwin.....	Sept. 8, 1896	Oct. 14, 1904	6.75	8.23
Atchison, William James.....	May 23, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	....	....
Baer, Lyall Preble	April 14, 1896	Feb. 23, 1906	7.53	9.15
Bailey, Robert Wigton.....	April 8, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.43	9.17
Baird, William Handley.....	Nov. 1, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.28	9.19
Ball, Robert Earl.....	Aug. 24, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	6.85	8.60
Bardsley, James Henry.....	Jan. 12, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.29	9.57
Barres, Franklin Emerson.....	Aug. 20, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	....	9.38
Batdorf, Charles Wesley.....	July 9, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	7.70	9.90
Beardsley, William Henry.....	Feb. 10, 1895	July 1, 1904	7.96	10.00
Bechtold, Joseph Charles	Nov. 24, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.07	8.81
Becker, William.....	March 25, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.06	7.37
Bennett, Harrison.....	April 7, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	6.74	9.07
Bernstein, Max Isadore.....	Dec. 11, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.80	9.54
Bishop, Wilmer.....	July 3, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.66	9.75
Blossom, Wilbur Waiker.....	Sept. 2, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.90	9.86
Bolton, John Haslet	July 8, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.52	9.59
Bolton, Norris Harold	Jan. 6, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.76	9.65
Borie, Henry.....	Oct. 14, 1898	Feb. 6, 1907	8.16	8.86
Boyes, Andrew Maire Candlish	Aug. 31, 1895	Feb. 13, 1905	8.45	9.95
Boyes, Richard Henry.....	May 13, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.12	9.72
Bradley, Clarence Robert.....	June 28, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.90	9.97
Brandenburg, Jules.....	Feb. 5, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.22	9.60
Brannan, Clifford.....	April 18, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.42	9.57
Braun, Edward Herman.....	April 12, 1895	Sept. 22, 1903	7.87	9.75
Brautigam, George William.....	Feb. 26, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	7.43	9.38
Bray, Joseph Moore.....	Nov. 22, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.89	9.52
Brent, George Francis.....	Nov. 14, 1897	Sept. 13, 1906	7.97	8.88
Brewer, Charles Christian.....	Feb. 27, 1898	June 30, 1905	7.67	8.43
Bromiley, Harvey.....	June 15, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.87	8.77
Brown, Harold Atlee.....	May 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.75	8.88
Brown, Harris.....	July 3, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	9.19
Brown, James Getherel.....	June 23, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.20	9.90
Brownstein, Morris.....	Dec. 20, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	7.12	8.86
Buchanan, Raymond Jago.....	Aug. 31, 1896	Sept. 6, 1905	6.45	9.18
Buecheler, Carl Frederick.....	March 16, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.73	9.72

HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Buecheler, George Ernest	July 12, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.89	9.39
Beuhler, George Wylie.....	Sept. 15, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	....	8.45
Bunn, George Balsazor.....	Sept. 5, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.82	9.09
Bunn, Jacob Percival.....	March 21, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.82	8.69
Burket, John Alfonso.....	Feb. 27, 1896	July 1, 1904	8.31	9.20
Callahan, Walter Miller	May 9, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	8.15	9.56
Cannon, Marion Joseph.....	July 1, 1899	Sept. 6, 1905	7.77	8.74
Cannon, Thomas Warford.....	April 25, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.95	8.88
Cappelli, Joseph John.....	July 17, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.58	9.18
Carl, Eugene Dewey.....	June 6, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.82	9.34
Carlson, Howard Warrington.....	July 17, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	6.99	9.25
Carrigan, Joseph Leon.....	Nov. 11, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.34	9.44
Carson, Walter Freeman.....	Dec. 23, 1895	July 1, 1904	7.03	9.49
Chafey, John Garrett.....	May 8, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.66	9.64
Chandler, Robert Dewey.....	April 25, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.48	9.04
Charlton, Joseph McKee.....	Jan. 26, 1897	Feb. 13, 1905	6.87	9.00
Closs, George Maitland.....	June 21, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.66	9.20
Cohick, Harry Warren.....	May 20, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.68	9.27
Coller, Carl Sorrick.....	Feb. 1, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	8.92	9.69
Colmery, Harold Marshall.....	Aug. 24, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.47	8.80
Conner, William.....	March 19, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	8.57	9.65
Conrad, George Isaac.....	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.84	8.98
Costa, Leonard Anthony.....	Nov. 16, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	....	6.15
Costello, Herman.....	May 3, 1898	July 1, 1904	....	8.30
Courtney, James William.....	Feb. 4, 1896	July 1, 1904	8.26	9.56
Cowan, James Auld.....	Dec. 14, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	....
Cramer, Benjamin Edward.....	June 29, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.15	9.07
Crawford, John Carlisle.....	May 17, 1899	Feb. 9, 1909	8.56	9.37
Crawford, Martin Henry.....	July 19, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.33	8.87
Crosson, James.....	Feb. 14, 1897	Feb. 15, 1905	....	9.59
Cubbler, Earl Wilson.....	Sept. 8, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	6.45	9.19
Davenport, Andrew Joseph ...	May 20, 1900	Sept. 14, 1908	7.79	9.66
Davenport, Arthur Decatur.....	April 2, 1898	Feb. 23, 1906	7.92	9.21
Davies, John Francis.....	Sept. 18, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	....	7.98
Davis, Edmond Joseph.....	Oct. 20, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	7.44	8.96
Davis, Harold Alfred.....	Aug. 14, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	6.51	9.36
Davis, Lyle	April 11, 1895	Feb. 9, 1904	7.47	9.42
De Languilette, Francis Wilson	May 30, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.59	9.95
Dempsey, Francis Patrick.....	June 14, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	8.65
Dolbey, Orville.....	Oct. 16, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.35	8.61
Dollfus, Alphonso	Aug. 15, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.18	8.98
Donat, Watson Earl.....	May 10, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	....	8.61
Dougherty, Walter Kidder.....	Feb. 6, 1897	Jan. 31, 1905	7.26	8.75
Duer, Harry T.....	Feb. 8, 1895	Sept. 22, 1903	7.93	9.37
Dunford, Chas. Francis.....	Dec. 7, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	....	....
Dungan, Harold Leroy.....	Aug. 31, 1897	July 6, 1905	7.10	9.30
Dunkelberger, Robert Russell.....	Jan. 10, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.23	8.91
Dunkle, James.....	March 28, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.94	9.33
Durham, Walter Kremer.....	Dec. 25, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.80	9.36
Dyson, Eli.....	April 20, 1897	Feb. 4, 1907	6.44	8.85
Eastwood, Fred. Entwistle ...	April 26, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.32	8.82
Edelman, William McKinley.....	Aug. 3, 1896	June 30, 1903	....	....
Ellis, Harry Thomas.....	May 22, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.33	9.85
Enderly, Joseph Clifford.....	June 3, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	....	....

HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Engle, Edward William.....	April 12, 1898	Feb. 23, 1906	8.20	9.65
Epstein, John.....	May 10, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	8.24	9.45
Erb, George Washington.....	March 9, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.96	8.34
Erb, Jonas Cecil.....	April 10, 1899	Feb. 18, 1907	8.13	8.94
Ervin, Henry Thomas.....	Oct. 3, 1896	Jan. 31, 1935	....	7.86
Evans, John Jay.....	Jan. 26, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.04	9.17
Evans, Thomas William.....	Aug. 16, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.91	9.46
Everman, Charles Edward.....	Dec. 21, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	8.13	9.73
Fagely, Leonard John	Sept. 8, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	....	....
Feist, Robert	July 4, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.73	8.96
Fithian, Howard Willoughby.....	June 21, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.19	8.71
Fleet, Jacob.....	Jan. 9, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.72	9.17
Flowers, Frank Aloysius.....	Dec. 12, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.64	8.44
Fochl, Elmer Eugene.....	Oct. 17, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.59	9.19
Foss, Frank Morton.....	Feb. 16, 1898	Feb. 23, 1906	8.09	9.97
Fossett, Russell.....	Feb. 2, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.60	8.89
Fraser, James David.....	Sep. 24, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.53	8.34
Fritsch, Theobald J.....	Sept. 7, 1897	Sept. 5, 1907	6.71	9.81
Fritzinger, Edward Hill.....	June 19, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	....	6.73
Fry, John Jacob.....	Feb. 18, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	....	7.01
Fulmer, George Henry.....	Aug. 11, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.27	9.20
Fulton, John Rutledge.....	Dec. 7, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.93	7.92
Gallagher, Norman Edwin	Nov. 5, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.80	8.99
Galvin, James.....	Dec. 23, 1896	Jan. 30, 1903	....	....
Geibel, Henry Jacob.....	Sept. 17, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.29	8.97
Geibel, Louis Jacob.....	Oct. 2, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.91	9.71
George, Harry Hendricks.....	July 8, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	....	....
George, John William.....	March 4, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.25	8.47
Gillespie, Robert Alexander.....	Sept. 8, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.61	9.47
Gillett, Ralph Casper.....	Sept. 14, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.83	8.15
Gilroy, Paul Allen.....	Feb. 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	....	....
Glatthorn, Harold Raymond.....	April 23, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.01	9.47
Golightly, Arthur Lewis.....	July 7, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	7.89	9.55
Graham, Ralph Shubert.....	Nov. 16, 1896	Feb. 20, 1905	8.95	9.88
Granger, Charles Thomas.....	March 30, 1895	Sept. 27, 1904	....	9.86
Gran, Frank Charles.....	May 24, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.53	9.69
Green, Paul.....	Aug. 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	....	8.04
Griffiths, William Victor.....	Aug. 7, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	....	....
Grosh, Ralph David.....	July 29, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.61	9.04
Gross, Henry Joseph.....	Nov. 3, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	7.11	8.81
Gruel, Harold Kirk	Aug. 31, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	....	....
Guckenbuehler, John Arthur.....	April 21, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.89	9.52
Guenther, Lawrence Geo.....	Aug. 14, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.71	9.36
Guest, John Daniel.....	June 29, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.36	9.28
Guhr, Archie William.....	March 31, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.89	9.48
Haffner, Elmer Henry	June 5, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.99	9.23
Haldeman, Leon Osmond.....	Nov. 8, 1897	Feb. 7, 1906	8.42	9.77
Hall, Henry.....	Nov. 5, 1897	Sept. 5, 1907	7.51	9.03
Hall, Howard Raymond.....	Aug. 14, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	7.03	9.04
Hamilton, Howard John.....	Nov. 4, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.66	8.84
Hammel, Theodore Chas.....	July 8, 1899	June 25, 1909	7.92	9.72
Hannum, Morris Paulding.....	Jan. 18, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.54	9.42
Harrington, Edward Wilbur	March 30, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.62	9.17
Harsh, Samuel Leroy.....	July 23, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.99	9.16

HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Hartenstein, Clarence Heber.....	Sept. 26, 1898	Sept. 14, 1906	7.66	9.32
Hartline, William Charles.....	May 8, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.53	8.74
Heffer, Elmer.....	April 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.26	9.29
Hein, Louis Harry.....	July 28, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.23	9.31
Hem, Edward Matthias	Jan. 17, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	7.81	9.65
Henzler, Frederick Gottlieb.....	June 13, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.54	7.96
Hicks, Beach Crary.....	Jan. 17, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.29	9.05
Hicks, Robert Edmund.....	July 25, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.70	8.49
Hiller, Charles Andrus.....	Aug. 10, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.70	8.75
Histaud, George.....	July 18, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	8.23	9.93
Holock, Frederick.....	Nov. 30, 1896	July 5, 1905	8.31	9.23
Hook, Charles Henry.....	June 17, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.39	9.36
Hoover, John.....	Aug. 3, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.52	9.83
Hoser, Harold Henry.....	July 31, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.82	8.96
Hosfield, Louis George.....	Sept. 23, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.14	8.47
Houck, George Lovene.....	March 15, 1898	Oct. 15, 1907	8.12	9.95
Hough, Ralph Raymond.....	Aug. 26, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	5.99	9.81
Howe, Frank Arthur.....	June 8, 1896	June 30, 1905	6.97	9.37
Hulton, Elmer Ellsworth.....	Aug. 13, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	7.00	7.98
Hunter, John Francis.....	Oct. 14, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	8.26
Ingber, Nathan	Feb. 16, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	8.11	9.20
Jacob, John	Oct. 13, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	9.06	9.83
James, Harry Edward.....	Sept. 8, 1896	Sept. 6, 1905	7.36	8.78
Jenkins, John Earl.....	Oct. 23, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.87	9.56
Jester, John Richardson.....	Oct. 3, 1896	Feb. 23, 1906	....	9.18
Jones, Charles Palmer.....	July 23, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.20	9.84
Jones, Josiah.....	Nov. 7, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	8.25	9.66
Jones, Richard Albert.....	Nov. 12, 1898	Sept. 16, 1907	8.36	9.29
Judd, James Frederick.....	Sept. 4, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.86	9.62
Keen, Arthur Homes	Aug. 31, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	....	9.16
Kehoe, William.....	Nov. 8, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.36	8.70
Kelley, William Henry.....	Jan. 22, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.43	9.04
Kenyon, Cyrus Linford.....	May 25, 1896	Feb. 13, 1905	8.38	9.51
Kerchner, Raymond Robert.....	April 18, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.72	9.78
Kessinger, Richard Stanford.....	April 5, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.99	8.39
Keyser, John Thomas.....	April 11, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.85	9.71
Killingier, Charles Edgar.....	March 5, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	....	8.31
Kite, Charles Augustus.....	April 25, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.46	9.69
Kliemand, Carl Frederick	Oct. 18, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	....
Kline, Henry Edward.....	April 16, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.29	9.90
Knapp, William Carl.....	June 21, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	6.82	9.78
Knauer, Harry Nelson	July 16, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	....	....
Koelle, Wm.....	Nov. 15, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	8.07	9.62
Kopp, Ellis Leroy.....	Dec. 20, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	8.14	9.87
Koppenheffer, Roy Addison.....	May 17, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.93	9.48
Kuchbauch, Albert Emanuel.....	Jan. 6, 1899	Feb. 18, 1907	8.25	9.20
Kuppinger, Jacob Frederick.....	Oct. 18, 1899	March 30, 1906	8.48	9.07
Kuppinger, John George.....	May 26, 1897	June 30, 1903	7.45	9.49
Laird, Clarence	May 20, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.53	9.68
Landenberger, John George.....	March 6, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.21	9.30
Landherr, William Joseph.....	Sept. 4, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.92	9.99
Langham, William John.....	Sept. 17, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.85	8.92
Lawn, Samuel Michael.....	April 4, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	....	8.53

HIGH SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Layaou, William Joseph.....	May 30, 1896	July 1, 1904	6.15	9.69
Leavesley, George Wilson.....	Dec. 31, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.48	9.25
Leayman, Charles Shadle.....	Nov. 23, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	8.97
Lee, Charles Nelson.....	Aug. 21, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.97	8.81
Lee, Thomas.....	Nov. 8, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.45	7.88
Lenhart, Paul Victor.....	Feb. 25, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	....
Lentz, Stanley Norman.....	Nov. 29, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	....	9.98
Leslie, John Clifford.....	Feb. 29, 1896	Sept. 27, 1904	....	9.78
Levis, Abraham Worrell.....	Aug. 24, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	8.13	8.62
Lewis, James Gilland.....	March 4, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.16	9.49
Link, Walter William.....	Dec. 10, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.24	8.30
Little, Edward.....	Dec. 26, 1895	June 30, 1905	8.60	8.54
Little, Robert James.....	Sept. 24, 1897	July 10, 1905	8.34	8.94
Long, Willbur Nathan.....	June 26, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.76	8.83
Lott, John Frank.....	Feb. 28, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	6.89	8.79
Low, Willis Edwin.....	Jan. 27, 1897	Jan. 31, 1905	7.20	8.23
Lowry, Dietrick La Monte.....	Feb. 17, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.94	8.50
Lundy, Peter Walton.....	Oct. 1, 1857	Sept. 6, 1906	6.89	8.78
McCaffrey, George Daniel	Aug. 24, 1896	June 30, 1905	8.65	9.83
McClung, William Henry.....	Sept. 12, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.02	9.45
McConnell, Samuel Faulkner.....	June 8, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.16	9.81
McDevitt, Charles L.....	June 22, 1897	June 30, 1905	....	8.78
McGlensey, William.....	April 9, 1895	July 1, 1904	8.60	9.64
McIntyre, Edwin Charles.....	Oct. 14, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	8.31	8.75
McLane, Palmer Phenegar.....	Oct. 3, 1897	Sept. 5, 1907	7.44	8.61
McNally, Nelson Enochs.....	Oct. 8, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.97	9.50
McNamara, Joseph Clifford.....	May 21, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.57	8.45
MacCartney, Paul Henry.....	June 28, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	6.90	9.23
Marple, Robert Kenderdine.....	April 7, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.63	9.27
Marple, Thomas.....	April 11, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.39	9.20
Marshall, Harry Fleming.....	Dec. 15, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.26	9.74
Martin, Arthur Storer.....	Feb. 19, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	7.86	8.73
Matella, Frank.....	Nov. 19, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	7.65	9.82
Matsinger, John David.....	July 11, 1897	June 30, 1905	8.28	7.35
Matthews, James Eugene.....	May 13, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.79	9.57
Matthias, LeRoy Russell.....	Oct. 22, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.54	9.71
Maust, Samuel L.....	Aug. 28, 1895	Sept. 27, 1904	6.84	9.06
May, Ernest Tolbert.....	Nov. 30, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	....	....
Mayer, Daniel Dewey.....	Dec. 7, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.66	9.09
Meagher, Franklin Francis.....	March 28, 1895	June 30, 1903	....	9.93
Megonegal, Edwin Russell.....	Feb. 16, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	8.39	9.90
Megonegal, Spencer Wilbur.....	May 20, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.04	9.31
Mertz, Mark Showers.....	Oct. 7, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.88	9.65
Miley, Robert Rust.....	Nov. 19, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	....
Miller, Albert August.....	March 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	....	8.09
Miller, George Chas.....	Sept. 27, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.23	9.47
Miller, Herman.....	June 26, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.37	9.01
Montgomery, Thayer James.....	Feb. 5, 1895	March 1, 1904	....	9.91
Moodie, Chas. Lawrence.....	March 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	8.08	9.26
Moodie, Henry Augustus.....	Dec. 29, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	8.11	9.24
Moore, Bowman Hilt.....	April 19, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.48	10.00
Moore, Charles Davis.....	Aug. 9, 1898	Sept. 14, 1906	....	8.32
Moore, Walter Richardson.....	Jan. 26, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.89	9.46
Moran, James Thomas.....	Dec. 24, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.63	8.99
Morgan, Lee.....	Feb. 27, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	6.98	9.20

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Morris, John Whyett.....	Nov. 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.75	9.22
Morris, Paul.....	Feb. 25, 1897	June 30, 1903	....	9.19
Mosley, Reuben Victor.....	July 17, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	8.25	9.81
Moyer, Henry Gardner.....	Dec. 5, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.55	9.44
Mulrenan, Joseph.....	Jan. 24, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.90	9.40
Mulrenan, William.....	June 23, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.78	9.22
Murphy, George Washington.....	Jan. 9, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	6.57	7.92
Murray, Robert Bruce.....	Jan. 10, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.44	9.86
Myer, Samuel Melvin.....	June 27, 1896	July 12, 1904	7.11	9.42
Myers, Jerry Landis.....	April 26, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	....	8.87
Myers, William Garman.....	Dec. 23, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	....	....
Narr, John August	June 2, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.24	9.58
Narr, William.....	Aug. 31, 1895	April 6, 1904	8.07	9.71
Nash, Norman Haskin.....	May 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	8.60	9.21
Nason, Ezra Kenneth.....	Aug. 30, 1895	June 30, 1905	8.03	9.43
Nason, Philip Livingston.....	Feb. 20, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	6.71	9.54
Naylor, Merrill Maxwell.....	March 30, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	....	8.02
Neff, Ezra Beer.....	May 20, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	9.17	9.75
Nice, Walter Roy.....	Jan. 28, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.61	8.47
Noone, Howard Thomas.....	Aug. 30, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	7.37	8.62
Nungesser, Peter Elmer.....	Dec. 5, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	8.02	9.60
Nyland, Leo Francis.....	March 11, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	....	9.04
O'Toole, George Francis	July 4, 1897	Feb. 27, 1906	8.01	9.91
Owens, John Franklin.....	March 25, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	8.33	9.99
Parmentier, Charles Wiler	Oct. 4, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.70	9.65
Patton, Francis Alfred.....	May 6, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.09	8.93
Paul, Harry William.....	Aug. 3, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.92	9.08
Pedrick, Leland Samuel.....	Feb. 15, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.60	9.37
Perry, Ronald Milton.....	Jan. 20, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	....	7.65
Phillips, George.....	July 25, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.80	9.78
Piatt, Alfred.....	Aug. 16, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.11	8.89
Piatt, Walter.....	March 20, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.38	9.12
Pleibel, George Frederick.....	Nov. 22, 1895	July 1, 1904	7.80	9.50
Pleibel, William Theodore.....	Sept. 3, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.09	9.28
Pollitt, Edward Harold.....	March 10, 1899	Feb. 18, 1907	8.04	9.92
Porreca, Humbert.....	Jan. 14, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	8.27	9.71
Porreca, Victor Emanuel.....	Aug. 10, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.41	9.58
Potts, Thomas.....	Aug. 15, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.70	8.90
Powell, George Dewey.....	July 18, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.32	9.72
Powell, Harry Archibald.....	Nov. 16, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	7.78	9.17
Powell, Walter Roy.....	July 30, 1899	Sept. 17, 1907	7.94	9.16
Price, Herbert Carl.....	Oct. 30, 1898	Feb. 18, 1907	7.80	7.66
Quinn, Robert	March 23, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.77	9.50
Rabold, Clarence Herman	July 15, 1900	Feb. 23, 1909	8.44	9.71
Raffel, Solomon.....	Jan. 1, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.61	9.06
Ralston, Ralph Waker.....	Dec. 21, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.14	9.21
Ratcliffe, Ellis Edward.....	Dec. 26, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	8.03	9.27
Redfern, George Edward.....	March 7, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.70	10.00
Reed, Harry George.....	Sept. 14, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.57	9.86
Regeczy, Gerson.....	Jan. 11, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.66	9.42
Reinbold, Isaac.....	Aug. 19, 1896	June 30, 1905	7.48	9.33
Ressler, Ralph Clarence.....	Sept. 8, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	8.89	9.00
Revell, Thomas Andrew.....	Dec. 18, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.88	7.22

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Rice, Randol.....	Feb. 11, 1895	Sept. 27, 1904	9.21
Rice, William James.....	Aug. 9, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.40	9.47
Richards, Henry Newbold.....	June 15, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.34	7.43
Richardson, Paul.....	Oct. 15, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.24	9.40
Rigling, Samuel.....	March 10, 1896	July 5, 1905	8.30	9.48
Rigling, Walter.....	Oct. 2, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	8.40	9.11
Rimbach, John William.....	April 20, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.75	8.93
Robins, Gurdon Moore.....	Nov. 29, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.80	9.03
Robinson, Lemuel Francis.....	March 12, 1898	Sept. 13, 1906	....	....
Rodgers, Edward Andrew.....	Dec. 23, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	7.39	9.76
Rodgers, Hugh Herbert.....	March 8, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.58	9.20
Rorar, Robert Burns.....	Feb. 26, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.53	9.27
Rothkugel, Morris.....	May 9, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	8.39	8.60
Rowan, Robert Patrick.....	March 14, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.93	7.99
Rowen, Milton Wells.....	Sept. 8, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.56	9.52
Rowen, William Calvin.....	April 10, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.09	7.62
Ruley, Harry Ford.....	March 10, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.84	9.62
Rung, John Donald.....	Sept. 13, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.72	9.79
Russell, Thomas Lewin.....	June 20, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.87	8.57
Russo, Francis.....	Jan. 26, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.45	8.98
Russo, Louis.....	Jan. 26, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.49	8.02
Sahler, Wellington Gross	March 8, 1896	July 1, 1904	6.41	9.75
Sassman, George William.....	April 4, 1900	Oct. 26, 1908	7.89	8.20
Savage, Jeremiah John.....	May 5, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	8.86	9.07
Schaal, Theodore Frederick.....	Sept. 21, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	6.86	9.72
Schick, Walter Raymond.....	Sept. 9, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.97	8.62
Schick, William George.....	June 25, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.20	9.39
Schimmel, Frank Alvin.....	Sept. 20, 1897	July 5, 1905	....	....
Schlemmer, Lorentz Jacob August.....	March 28, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	8.07	9.51
Schmidt, Conrad Wm.....	July 15, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.90	8.30
Schryver, Lewis Garrett.....	Sept. 19, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.23	8.63
Schwartz, Carl Frank.....	Aug. 26, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.16	8.92
Sedenger, Charles.....	Aug. 12, 1897	June 30, 1905	....	9.13
Shaffer, Earl DeLong.....	April 12, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	7.64	9.35
Shaffer, Max DeLoyd.....	March 13, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	8.53	9.95
Shandle, George Henry.....	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.41	9.67
Shaver, Owens LeRoy.....	July 15, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.53	7.91
Shaw, Harold Underhill.....	July 10, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.09	9.37
Sheakley, Neil Marvin.....	April 23, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.42	9.18
Sherlock, Harry John.....	May 2, 1896	Sept. 6, 1905	7.34	9.09
Shetter, William George.....	Nov. 2, 1896	June 30, 1905	6.35	9.27
Shields, David William.....	March 24, 1897	June 30, 1905	....	....
Shiffer, Harry Alfred.....	Dec. 6, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	....	....
Shoop, William Oliver.....	April 18, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.22	8.38
Shupp, Frederick George.....	July 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.95	9.76
Sitler, Gilbert Adney.....	May 9, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.58	8.92
Smith, Leighton.....	May 20, 1895	Feb. 20, 1905	7.27	8.54
Smith, Ralph Linus.....	June 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.89	9.73
Smyth, Leonard Garfield.....	March 18, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.90	9.09
Snoke, Elmer Walborn.....	May 28, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.56	9.31
Spencer, Arthur.....	June 10, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.14	9.68
Spires, Harold Beck.....	Nov. 24, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.10	9.44
Stanley, Jesse F.....	May 16, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.09	8.58
Stanley, Wesley.....	Dec. 28, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.86	9.85
Stanley, William Herbert.....	Oct. 26, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	7.23	7.23

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Start, Russell Campbell.....	Sept. 14, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.09	9.29
Steel, Henry Richard.....	Nov. 7, 1897	Jan. 29, 1904	7.52	8.22
Steelman, Henry Hill.....	May 5, 1898	Sept. 26, 1906	....	....
Stevens, Charles Fred'k.....	Feb. 4, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.71	7.62
Stiles, John Lawrence.....	May 17, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.15	9.09
Stock, William Fred'k.....	Aug. 25, 1895	June 30, 1905	6.90	10.00
Stohner, Raymond Henry.....	April 24, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	7.55	9.27
Stone, Alonzo Lewis.....	March 2, 1899	Feb. 7, 1907	7.62	9.09
Stone, Leroy Walwork.....	March 2, 1899	Feb. 7, 1907	7.80	8.73
Stouch, Ralph Lukert.....	Dec. 29, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	....	....
Stout, Earl Le Roy.....	March 17, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.37	9.66
Stradling, Albert Henry.....	May 31, 1896	Sept. 6, 1905	7.69	9.46
Stranford, John Nehemiah.....	Sept. 9, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	7.99	9.39
Sutherland, William Sassaman.....	Sept. 1, 1896	June 30, 1903	6.98	9.71
Sutton, William Joseph.....	Sept. 10, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.23	9.37
Svenson, Gustave Conrad.....	Nov. 6, 1898	Sept. 13, 1906	....	....
Swanburg, Randolph Alexis.....	Sept. 27, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.93	8.34
Swanson, Charles Milton.....	June 11, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.27	8.92
Swingle, Carl Raymond.....	Aug. 19, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.46	9.87
Swingle, Claud Roswell.....	Aug. 19, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	8.68	9.96
Symons, David Winfield.....	Feb. 21, 1899	Feb. 4, 1907	7.65	8.99
Taylor, Harry Steward	Nov. 3, 1897	Sept. 19, 1906	7.92	9.65
Thalacker, Frederick.....	Feb. 1, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.22	9.70
Thiel, Herman Nicholas.....	Dec. 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	8.03	9.68
Tiffany, Oliver Wellington.....	Jan. 1, 1896	March 3, 1905	....	....
Titus, William Nathan.....	July 6, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.11	7.49
Tobler, William George	Nov. 13, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.41	8.85
Turner, Lewis Farrah.....	Feb. 27, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	....	....
Turner, William Dunbar.....	Sept. 29, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.45	9.33
Ullrich, Walter DeHaven	Dec. 9, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	8.89	9.23
Van Camp, John H.	Aug. 26, 1896	Feb. 15, 1906	6.64	9.63
Van Doren, Francis Addison.....	May 14, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	8.62	9.80
Van Osten, Harry Bryan.....	Nov. 6, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	7.19	9.24
Vare, John Elmer.....	April 10, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	7.97	9.46
Verner, William	March 25, 1895	Sept. 22, 1903	7.25	9.64
Wagner, Herbert Jacob	May 8, 1897	June 30, 1905	6.58	8.41
Walck, Frederick Harvey.....	Jan. 15, 1900	Feb. 20, 1908	8.05	9.72
Walker, Leo Joseph.....	Nov. 20, 1896	July 4, 1905	7.33	8.98
Walkup, Leopold Cushing.....	Jan. 4, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.22	9.38
Wallace, Charles.....	March 31, 1896	July 1, 1904	7.18	9.88
Walsh, Joseph Leo.....	March 21, 1899	Sept. 6, 1905	7.72	9.36
Walsh, Philip.....	Nov. 4, 1896	Aug. 4, 1904	7.20	9.39
Walter, William Charles.....	Aug. 13, 1897	Sept. 24, 1903	7.89	9.58
Walton, Thomas Moore.....	Sept. 5, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.21	9.50
Ward, Boyd Knapp.....	April 30, 1895	July 1, 1904	....	9.92
Weinert, Arthur Oscar.....	Aug. 10, 1895	Jan. 29, 1904	7.87	9.89
Wells, William Henry.....	July 6, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	....	6.96
Welton, Eldon Erastus.....	Dec. 22, 1895	July 6, 1905	7.36	9.48
Welton, Stanley Ernest.....	March 18, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	7.96	9.02
Wertz, James Clair.....	July 16, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.18	7.73
Wetten, Arthur Stanley.....	March 8, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.13	9.15
Wetzel, Gustave Adolph.....	Sept. 23, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	7.36	9.82
Weyhenmeyer, Leland Stanford.....	Feb. 2, 1895	Jan. 31, 1905	9.79

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Weyman, Henry.....	Sept. 19, 1897	Sept. 17, 1906	7.75	9.45
White, John Nicholas.....	Aug. 24, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	8.02	8.81
Williams, Frederick Louis.....	June 18, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	7.99	8.55
Williams, Thomas Charles.....	May 26, 1897	June 30, 1905	8.36	8.34
Wilson, Arthur J.....	Jan. 1, 1897	Jan. 31, 1905	....	9.46
Wilson, John.....	Jan. 8, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.69	9.64
Winterbottom, Floyd Tomkins.....	Feb. 6, 1899	Feb. 18, 1907	6.87	7.72
Wittman, Russell Stanley.....	April 10, 1896	Feb. 13, 1905	6.98	9.84
Witzel, Harold Keyser.....	April 28, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	8.06	9.42
Witzel, Henry Frederick.....	May 19, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.93	9.34
Wolf, Clarence William.....	Oct. 29, 1895	July 1, 1904	7.32	9.53
Worrall, Le Roy.....	April 10, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	....	....
Wright, Richard William.....	Nov. 3, 1896	Jan. 31, 1906	8.04	9.67
Wylie, Henry John.....	Dec. 22, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.36	9.77
Wythe, William Theopolis.....	Nov. 3, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.65	8.71
Yarnall, Samuel Trimble	Feb. 22, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.78	9.12
Young, Joseph Redfern.....	April 11, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	8.02	9.18
Young, Robert Hamilton.....	June 19, 1897	Dec. 11, 1903	....	9.36

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Abraham, Paul Hamilton	May 10, 1903	Feb. 17, 1911	7.26	8.72
Abramovitz, Marcus.....	July 12, 1901	Feb. 28, 1910	6.50	8.56
Albert, Paul.....	Aug. 13, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.60	9.15
Allaback, Charles Raymond.....	Oct. 11, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	6.30	8.89
Allen, Harry Bond.....	Feb. 25, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	....	8.14
Allen, Joseph.....	March 18, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.00	8.57
Anderson, Howard Joseph.....	Feb. 16, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.10	8.75
Anderson, John.....	March 1, 1900	Feb. 20, 1908	7.14	9.29
Atchison, Andrew.....	Sept. 26, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.00	9.06
Auwetter, John.....	Nov. 27, 1898	Feb. 24, 1908	7.75	9.78
Babis, Alexander Frank	Nov. 14, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	9.65
Babis, Joseph Henry.....	Jan. 25, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.76	8.90
Badger, George Fay.....	March 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.42	9.78
Bailey, Henry.....	Nov. 21, 1898	Sept. 21, 1906	7.71	8.36
Baird, Albert Peck.....	Feb. 16, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.03	8.81
Baird, Oren Earl.....	May 31, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.10	9.52
Baker, Alonzo.....	June 28, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.00	8.39
Baker, Charles Pennington.....	Oct. 21, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.34	8.24
Baker, George.....	Aug. 12, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.30	9.09
Barnes, Edward Royal.....	Feb. 26, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	7.14	9.30
Barnes, Guy Seward.....	April 27, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	8.04	9.64
Barnwell, John Dowdell.....	Feb. 10, 1899	Sept. 26, 1907	7.79	9.22
Barr, Carey Markward.....	Nov. 22, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	7.18	9.31
Bartholomew, John.....	April 2, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.00	9.44
Barton, George McKinley.....	Feb. 25, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	8.14	8.78
Bateman, Jos. Sheeler.....	April 13, 1901	Feb. 2, 1909	7.80	9.11
Bateman, Walter Israel.....	May 7, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.50	9.48
Bath, Kenneth	Nov. 11, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	10.00
Bayley, John Albert.....	June 28, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.31	9.67
Beale, Donald Pendered.....	Feb. 28, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.40	8.67
Behl, Bernard George.....	June 8, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.38	8.31
Bennett, Joshua Matthew.....	Nov. 6, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	6.80	9.69
Ben, Victor.....	April 16, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.60	8.95
Bernstein, Harry.....	Feb. 7, 1902	Sept. 11, 1908	6.92	8.67
Berriman, Harry Edward.....	Feb. 18, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.00	9.39
Berry, John Ritchie.....	Feb. 24, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	6.24	9.44
Bilbrough, Ernest Alfred.....	Aug. 10, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.15	9.42
Blair, Isaac Ryan.....	Nov. 20, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.00	9.44
Bleeker, William Moore.....	Oct. 5, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.53	9.81
Blew, Clare John.....	March 23, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.37	9.21
Billingham, Robert Earl.....	Oct. 13, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.90	8.52
Bolton, Ronald Rupert.....	July 27, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	5.74	9.04
Bonavoglia, Armando.....	July 26, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.40	8.97
Bonavoglia, John.....	July 31, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	8.00	9.58
Boose, David Clement.....	Jan. 3, 1900	Feb. 9, 1909	7.40	7.76
Boughner, Abraham Lewis.....	Dec. 22, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.82	9.03
Boyle, George Francis.....	July 23, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.54	7.30
Boyle, Raymond Chas.....	Dec. 23, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.37	9.16
Brandenburg, Otto.....	Feb. 28, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.80	9.51
Bradley, Horace Greeley.....	Oct. 7, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.50	9.70
Breese, Boyd Oakley.....	Nov. 2, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	6.30	7.17
Brehm, Harold Arthur.....	Sept. 22, 1899	Feb. 4, 1909	7.90	9.71
Brent, Allen Joseph.....	Feb. 6, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.50	9.58

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Breth, Roy Cecil.....	Jan. 24, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.86	9.60
Bricker, Earl Celia.....	Oct. 22, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.44	8.18
Brinkman, Chas. Ward.....	June 8, 1901	Nov. 19, 1909	6.89	8.95
Britton, George Henry.....	Aug. 16, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.16	8.61
Broadt, George John.....	Jan. 1, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.30	8.47
Brombacher, James Ellwood.....	Aug. 30, 1900	Jan. 31, 1907	7.26	8.39
Brown, Charles Joseph.....	July 27, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	8.52	8.88
Brown, Ernest.....	Dec. 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	6.43	8.94
Brunstetter, Andrew Jackson.....	Feb. 14, 1898	Feb. 23, 1906	5.60	8.97
Bryan, Olin Walter.....	April 5, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.43	8.91
Bub, Vincent DePaul.....	April 3, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.53	8.15
Buchanan, George.....	April 1, 1899	Feb. 9, 1909	7.61	6.82
Buckley, Samuel Devoe.....	April 26, 1900	Jan. 30, 1909	7.90	8.03
Burkins, John Joseph.....	March 24, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.70	9.10
Burns, Charles Thomas.....	June 19, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.30	9.66
Burns, George Fredric.....	Jan. 10, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.53	8.65
Burns, Joseph.....	Jan. 19, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.80	9.20
Butler, Wm. Edward.....	Nov. 30, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.48	9.25
Calhoun, Philip Sheridan	Sept. 12, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.44	7.93
Carey, Edward Daniel.....	April 17, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.59	9.36
Carey, Loftus Wilmer.....	Nov. 21, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.70	8.22
Carl, George Hubert.....	Oct. 19, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	8.00	9.39
Carl, John Wesley.....	May 13, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.93	8.20
Carson, John Edward.....	June 27, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.40	8.78
Carter, Paul Lukens.....	Sept. 4, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	8.11	9.35
Chambers, Paul Wilson.....	Dec. 10, 1898	Feb. 20, 1907	7.15	8.91
Charles, Samuel Nelson.....	July 11, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.25	8.33
Clark, Samuel.....	Oct. 22, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	7.29	9.13
Clark, Robert Arthur Balloch.....	July 23, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.16	9.65
Connell, Chas. Ralph.....	Jan. 17, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.42	9.69
Conner, Mitchell Robert.....	June 15, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.84	9.44
Cooke, Russell Andrew.....	Jan. 7, 1902	Sept. 16, 1910	7.88	9.52
Cooper, Glendon Eldred.....	June 29, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.05	9.63
Corson, Carroll Smith.....	Sept. 16, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.68	8.15
Cornell, Chas. Warner.....	Sept. 19, 1899	Feb. 4, 1909	8.05	9.34
Courts, Francis Thomas.....	Dec. 9, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.12	6.73
Cowan, George Morton.....	Sept. 9, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.12	8.58
Cowden, John Lawrence.....	Sept. 10, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.09	7.82
Cowdrick, Chester Vilen.....	June 3, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	8.00	9.29
Cramp, Chas. Deticker.....	Sept. 19, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.70	8.29
Cribb, Frank Bertram.....	Dec. 24, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.99	8.70
Cummings, Frank.....	Sept. 17, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	7.26	8.98
Dacy, John Fred'k	March 2, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.32	8.74
Darby, Albert Edward.....	June 26, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	6.95	8.88
Daubert, Earl Franklin.....	April 21, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.12	8.88
Davis, Charles C.....	Aug. 28, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.11	8.59
Davis, Howard Guertler.....	Oct. 16, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.23	8.24
Davis, Lawrence Martin.....	May 31, 1899	Feb. 19, 1909	7.75	9.55
Dawber, Clarence Rutter.....	Sept. 27, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.33	9.12
Decker, McClellan.....	June 21, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	5.80	8.75
DeHaas, James Floyd.....	Sept. 11, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.88	9.52
Deitz, Russell Calvin.....	Sept. 28, 1900	Nov. 6, 1908	6.10	8.33
De Lancey, Albert Watkins.....	Oct. 24, 1900	Feb. 14, 1910	7.39	9.60
Delaney, Edward King.....	June 28, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.72	6.84

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Deaney, John Joseph.....	Aug. 6, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.26	8.20
Dennin, John	Sept. 4, 1898	Jan. 31, 1905	6.82	9.15
Dethlefs, Rudolph John.....	Jan. 30, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.48	8.75
Detwiler, Edward Baker.....	June 27, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.97	9.27
Dillen, Le Roy Wm.....	Aug. 25, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.96	8.72
Dillinger, Clarence Richard.....	Oct. 23, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.15	8.42
Dissinger, Aaron Leroy.....	July 16, 1901	Sept. 16, 1910	6.68	9.36
Dobellower, Ralph Riddall.....	Jan. 24, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.79	8.97
Donat, Joseph Kenton.....	Jan. 12, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.93	9.00
Donaghy, Thomas Leighton.....	Jan. 1, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.05	9.08
Dorner, Frederick	Jan. 19, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	6.84	9.21
Dorsch, John.....	Sept. 1, 1899	Feb. 4, 1909	7.10	8.47
Douglass, Paul Vaughn.....	June 30, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.53	7.98
Doubles, David Johnston.....	May 4, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.40	7.55
Dowdell, James.....	Sept. 22, 1898	Feb. 24, 1908	7.60	9.60
Drabick, William.....	March 23, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.29	8.33
Driscoll, Timothy.....	Aug. 2, 1897	Sept. 22, 1903	....	9.45
Duff, Lawrence.....	Sept. 17, 1897	Feb. 23, 1906	6.66	8.27
Duffy, John.....	July 6, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.90	8.50
Duggins, Harry.....	Nov. 15, 1898	Sept. 16, 1908	....	8.79
Dunlap, William Andrew.....	Sept. 22, 1901	Sept. 20, 1911	7.72	9.45
Dunn, Robert Michael.....	Feb. 26, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.50	9.16
Dupes, Carl Edward.....	Feb. 8, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.43	9.38
Dynes, Isaac	March 6, 1900	Feb. 20, 1908	7.41	9.55
Dyson, Arthur.....	Nov. 25, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.43	7.77
Ebert, George Dewey	Jan. 2, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.20	7.99
Eckert, Wm. Alfred.....	Nov. 14, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	....	9.32
Edman, Alexander Emanuel.....	May 31, 1900	Feb. 26, 1909	7.14	9.24
Eichelberger, Harold Leslie.....	Feb. 18, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	8.37	9.34
Eisenhardt, Stanley Schock.....	Dec. 31, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	6.32	8.29
Eisman, Alexander Frank.....	March 4, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	5.95	8.73
Emmott, Leonard Weber.....	Jan. 16, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.39	8.99
Engel, Charles.....	Jan. 23, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.04	9.50
Esterline, Robert Mason.....	March 23, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.01	9.39
Evans, Alfred McKensey.....	April 26, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	6.94	9.42
Evans, Francis.....	Jan. 26, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	8.70	9.88
Evans, George Albert.....	Oct. 22, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.20	8.86
Evans, Lawrence Llewellyn.....	Jan. 22, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	7.29	8.93
Evans, Simon Lynn.....	July 4, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	8.73	9.86
Evans, William Clark.....	May 21, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.00	9.30
Ewald, George.....	June 22, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.50	9.49
Fabian, Louis	Aug. 28, 1898	Sept. 6, 1905	6.90	9.58
Fagely, Russell Lee.....	Nov. 4, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.69	9.03
Fanz, Frederick Town.....	March 9, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.30	9.14
Fawley, James Nelson.....	June 1, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.30	9.19
Feeney, Raymond.....	Nov. 2, 1901	Nov. 1, 1911	7.73	9.01
Feist, William Franklin.....	July 16, 1899	Jan. 20, 1908	7.84	9.67
Ferguson, Thomas.....	March 6, 1902	March 21, 1911	7.48	9.13
Fetter, Harry Nathaniel.....	Oct. 14, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.50	9.45
Fine, Russell Henry.....	May 17, 1901	Sept. 22, 1910	7.97	8.36
Fink, Arthur Emil.....	Jan. 20, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Finn, Sanford Chas.....	July 27, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.38	8.11
Firth, Edward Louis.....	Oct. 30, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	6.31	7.20
Fischer, Egbert.....	Dec. 17, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	7.70	9.51

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Fish, Harold Matthews.....	Aug. 13, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.60	8.93
Fisher, Oscar.....	March 30, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.95	9.87
Focht, William Emuel.....	Feb. 4, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	7.57	9.25
Foglietto, Angelo.....	Dec. 18, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	7.14	8.91
Folwell, Joseph.....	Dec. 21, 1897	Feb. 20, 1907	6.63	9.56
Foss, Thomas.....	Nov. 2, 1898	Sept. 21, 1906	7.50	9.57
Foss, Thomas Sterling.....	Oct. 19, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.38	9.67
Foster, Charles Carroll.....	Dec. 12, 1896	Jan. 31, 1905	....	....
Fox, Frank Bernard.....	Oct. 22, 1902	Feb. 7, 1912	7.54	9.77
Foy, Joseph.....	June 11, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.00	9.98
Franck, Alvin H.....	Jan. 17, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Frankenfield, Paul Kratz.....	Oct. 29, 1902	Feb. 14, 1911	7.43	8.07
French, John Edward.....	July 4, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.05	7.96
Fretz, Walter Bird.....	Feb. 3, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	5.56	7.57
Fritsch, William Frederick.....	May 4, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.61	9.09
Frommer, John Walter.....	June 14, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.30	8.60
Frutchey, Thomas Eugene.....	July 7, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.35	9.96
Gallagher, Eugene Loux	Jan. 22, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.40	9.54
Gardner, Earl Horton.....	March 7, 1900	Sept. 15, 1909	8.00	9.42
Gardner, Vaughn Winters.....	Feb. 7, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.40	9.20
Garvine, Clifford Earle.....	Aug. 10, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.68	9.36
Garvine, John Edwin.....	Aug. 25, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.76	9.21
Gauden, Everal Estes.....	July 5, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.21	8.49
Gauer, George.....	July 25, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	8.11	9.49
Gavit, Harry Johns.....	May 21, 1898	July 1, 1904	6.68	6.88
Gearhart, James Albert.....	Nov. 1, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.50	7.84
Geibel, Carl Frederick.....	May 5, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.00	9.21
Geuther, Edward Prutzman.....	Sept. 29, 1901	Sept. 20, 1911	8.13	9.51
Gibson, Claude Edward.....	April 22, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.02	8.66
Gilbert, Erwin.....	March 13, 1899	Feb. 9, 1909	7.50	8.92
Gilham, George Lewis.....	Sept. 8, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.54	9.86
Gill, Herbert Frank Henderson.....	March 3, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	6.83	9.31
Ginder, John Kenneth Burkholder....	Aug. 13, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.00	9.21
Goodwin, Algernon Ames.....	April 23, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.03	8.87
Goodwin, Francis Maurice.....	May 16, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.01	9.52
Gordon, Howard Robert.....	Jan. 28, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	5.71	8.54
Gorman, William George.....	Sept. 29, 1901	Sept. 8, 1908	7.22	8.04
Gracey, Charles Norman.....	May 28, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.13	6.76
Graf, Herbert Emil.....	Feb. 17, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.50	8.75
Gray, Russell Le Roy.....	Aug. 3, 1901	Sept. 15, 1910	8.59	9.25
Graziani, Albert	Nov. 6, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.60	7.53
Hagerman, Elwood Carver	Aug. 6, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.00	9.31
Hagerman, Howard Feaster.....	Aug. 16, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.87	8.89
Hagy, Earle Russell.....	Nov. 3, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.70	9.62
Hall, John James.....	Nov. 5, 1901	Feb. 3, 1911	7.28	8.41
Hall, William Gardner.....	Jan. 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.45	9.35
Hall, William Stonebraker.....	July 7, 1897	July 6, 1905	7.32	8.74
Hambach, Charles.....	March 21, 1900	Feb. 14, 1910	6.66	8.87
Hambach, John.....	April 12, 1902	Feb. 14, 1910	7.55	7.79
Hand, William Reese.....	Dec. 31, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.26	7.06
Hanley, John.....	Dec. 4, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.26	9.80
Hannum, George Morris.....	March 10, 1902	Feb. 17, 1910	7.04	7.84
Hansbury, Samuel Parkins.....	Aug. 10, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.53	9.38
Hamer, James Emerson.....	March 29, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	5.41	8.09

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Hardick, Alvan James.....	Oct. 30, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.54	9.70
Hardwick, Enoch Edward.....	Feb. 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.73	8.85
Harold, John Joseph.....	Feb. 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.50	8.89
Hartford, Harry Vincent.....	July 16, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.66	9.53
Hargreaves, Russell Willis.....	March 23, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.76	9.08
Harlan, George	Sept. 21, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.77	9.97
Hatfield, Warren Bunting.....	April 3, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.52	9.64
Hefright, John David.....	Dec. 27, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.64	7.78
Heintz, George Philip.....	March 6, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.39	8.91
Heitzmann, George Dewey.....	Nov. 9, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	5.44	9.76
Heitzmann, Joseph Henry.....	Dec. 10, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.94	9.52
Heller, Robt. Antrim.....	Oct. 10, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.78	9.70
Hem, William Henry	Nov. 30, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.60	9.41
Henderson, Louis Edward.....	May 24, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	8.01	9.25
Herb, William.....	Feb. 5, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	6.18	8.35
Herman, Elmer Leroy.....	Nov. 10, 1898	Sept. 18, 1906	6.60	8.77
Herman, Joseph Frederick.....	May 25, 1897	Sept. 18, 1906	8.31	8.79
Herzel, Frank Benton.....	March 6, 1902	Oct. 6, 1910	8.00	9.46
Herzel, Frederick Elmer.....	Sept. 27, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.60	9.59
Hess, Albert Clifton.....	Jan. 20, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.89	9.15
Hill, Leonard	June 15, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.00	8.90
Hiller, John Sellers Kite.....	Oct. 25, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	6.60	9.87
Hiney, Oscar William.....	Nov. 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	8.14	7.53
Hipple, Isaiah.....	March 8, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.60	8.77
Histand, Ralph.....	Sept. 17, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.76	9.68
Hoffman, Frederick.....	Sept. 27, 1899	Feb. 17, 1909	6.18	7.60
Hoffman, George Henry, 1st.....	Jan. 17, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.74	7.91
Hoffman, Kenneth Leroy.....	Sept. 18, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	6.85	8.00
Hollander, Aaron.....	Jan. 3, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	5.84	7.67
Horine, Adam Grove.....	Sept. 8, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	8.18	9.27
Horle, Adam.....	Oct. 30, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	6.80	8.41
Horley, John Henry.....	Feb. 11, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	7.16	7.66
House, Boyd F.....	Sept. 20, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	....	9.86
House, Wendell Lester.....	Sept. 16, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.49	9.41
Hoy, Albert St. Clair.....	Dec. 30, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.30	9.11
Hoyt, Charles.....	Feb. 25, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.70	8.65
Hoyt, John.....	June 10, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	5.94	8.58
Hoyt, William	Jan. 19, 1901	Sept. 5, 1907	7.90	8.94
Huber, Robert De Witt.....	May 2, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.39	7.72
Huddleston, George Truit.....	March 12, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.58	9.01
Hughes, Joseph Berkelbach.....	April 3, 1900	Sept. 15, 1909	7.72	9.39
Hughes, Walter Crock.....	March 8, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.15	9.07
Hughes, Walter Underhill.....	Feb. 20, 1900	Feb. 20, 1908	6.98	8.89
Hughes, William Henry.....	Jan. 16, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.04	9.11
Hughes, William James.....	Jan. 11, 1900	Feb. 20, 1908	7.44	8.20
Huhn, James Bellew.....	Oct. 13, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	5.98	8.63
Hullihen, Samuel George.....	March 12, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	8.31	9.13
Hurlbrink, Herbert Victor.....	Nov. 30, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	8.45	9.87
Huston, La Fayette	Dec. 11, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.17	7.81
Irwin, Lewis Sylvester	Nov. 14, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.23	9.43
Jackle, William Paul	Oct. 25, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.00	8.50
Jacobs, Harry William.....	Feb. 12, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.67	8.18
James, Thomas.....	June 8, 1901	Oct. 3, 1910	7.41	9.16
Jeffries, Robert.....	June 4, 1898	Feb. 4, 1908	7.17	9.20

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Jennings, John Matthew.....	May 3, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.29	8.54
Jennings, Joseph Ignatius.....	Feb. 2, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.98	9.77
Jermyn, John.....	Sept. 29, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.63	8.34
Johns, Paul Bayard.....	Jan. 4, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.71	9.51
Johnson, John Jacob.....	Feb. 6, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.00	8.54
Jones, Cecil Mitchell.....	Jan. 17, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.75	9.96
Jones, Charles Paul.....	Oct. 3, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.66	9.19
Jones, Frank Krider.....	Sept. 4, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.20	9.37
Jones, James.....	July 22, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.81	8.76
Jones, William.....	June 11, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.72	9.36
Joslin, James Michael	Jan. 15, 1898	Sept. 17, 1907	7.20	8.00
Justice, Floyd Edgar.....	Feb. 23, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.99	9.56
Justice, George.....	Jan. 7, 1900	Jan. 30, 1908	6.23	8.45
Kane, Robert	Aug. 14, 1896	Sept. 15, 1905	....	9.33
Kane, William.....	April 10, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.30	8.13
Keefe, Howard Preston.....	Aug. 14, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.80	9.12
Keefe, Russell Irvin.....	June 13, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	6.40	9.08
Keen, Harold Charles.....	Nov. 10, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.77	6.80
Keene, Walter Russell.....	Feb. 28, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.05	8.15
Keener, Thomas Bowman.....	Nov. 1, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.78	8.80
Kelley, William Lincoln.....	Feb. 12, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.32	9.01
Kelly, George Forrest.....	April 12, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.90	8.02
Kelly, James Wesley.....	April 7, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	8.66	9.54
Kennedy, Patrick.....	March 14, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	8.22	9.18
Kent, Yelverton Oliver.....	July 22, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.04	8.83
Kerkeslager, Edward Lawrence.....	May 24, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.79	9.85
Kessler, Robert John.....	Oct. 7, 1901	Sept. 14, 1909	6.28	7.03
Kiley, Martin.....	June 26, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.81	9.05
Kindt, Bernardy.....	Dec. 23, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	6.66	7.68
Klang, John William.....	Nov. 25, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	6.38	9.32
Klaus, Adam.....	Dec. 26, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.80	8.77
Klaus, Charles George.....	May 3, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	7.61	8.69
Klaus, Frederick Adam.....	July 7, 1897	June 30, 1905	7.19	8.44
Klodowsky, Eugene.....	Feb. 14, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	5.96	8.36
Klotz, Ralph Truman.....	Oct. 23, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	8.16	9.37
Knauer, George Washington.....	March 11, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.00	8.04
Knelly, John Walter.....	July 12, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	7.42	7.43
Knipe, Septimus Leon.....	Jan. 15, 1899	Oct. 27, 1908	7.40	9.46
Kolva, Wilson Brown.....	Jan. 13, 1900	Feb. 4, 1909	7.30	8.79
Koppenheffer, Frank Welsh.....	Feb. 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.13	9.66
Knorr, Harry Germon.....	June 20, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.83	9.27
Kockersperger, Charles Gouldy.....	July 17, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.79	8.63
Kretschmar, Charles Henry	Nov. 27, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	8.00	9.08
Kuebler, Louis Theodore.....	Sept. 16, 1901	Sept. 15, 1911	7.64	8.60
Kuni, Henry William.....	Sept. 22, 1900	Sept. 14, 1908	7.56	9.57
Kurzeknabe, Andrews	Aug. 7, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.88	9.48
Kusterer, William.....	Dec. 16, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.89	9.24
Labar, Herman	Sept. 25, 1897	Sept. 6, 1905	....	8.69
Lake, Jared Harmon.....	Jan. 28, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.52	9.20
Lamb, James.....	Nov. 2, 1901	Feb. 14, 1911	8.15	9.64
Lanciano, Victor Emanuel.....	Aug. 6, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.31	8.40
Lane, Eugene Bernard.....	Sept. 28, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.53	9.37
Larson, Elmer Fritz.....	Jan. 27, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.77	9.06
Larson, John Andrew Freeman.....	Nov. 18, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.85	9.02

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<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Law, Joseph Studholme.....	Sept. 16, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	6.67	8.86
Lazarus, Charles Stokes.....	Nov. 9, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	....	....
Lazarus, Eugene Reynolds.....	Nov. 26, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	7.39	9.29
Lazarus, Melvia Hyman.....	Feb. 5, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.72	9.05
Leahan, Thomas.....	Aug. 28, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.94	9.53
Leahan, William.....	Aug. 5, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.20	9.35
Leibovitch, Charles.....	Dec. 4, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.50	8.09
Lengel, Ernest George.....	Dec. 24, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.22	9.14
Leotto, Joseph.....	March 2, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.38	8.73
Leslie, George Dewey.....	Sept. 6, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	6.84	8.73
Leslie, James McConnell.....	Oct. 19, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.64	9.70
Levy, Harry.....	Sept. 16, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.16	8.55
Lilley, Thompson Hulings	July 28, 1901	Sept. 27, 1910	8.49	8.65
Lincoln, Harry Lewis	Dec. 18, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.26	9.67
Lincoln, Russell Phipps	June 29, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.22	9.91
Lindenmuth, George J.	Feb. 22, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	8.20	9.04
Lingenfelter, Frederick	Oct. 5, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.43	8.84
Lingenfelter, John Nathaniel	Aug. 12, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.83	8.86
Lingsch, Frederick Alfred	June 1, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.09	9.85
Losch, Walter Cloyd	June 10, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.29	8.96
Lowe, Elmer	Aug. 21, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	6.49	8.63
Luchsinger, William Henry	Dec. 12, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.01	8.63
Luddeke, William	May 18, 1900	Sept. 9, 1908	7.67	9.42
Ludwig, Leslie Everett	Nov. 18, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.02	9.18
Lundy, Oscar Nathan	Sept. 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.22	9.14
Lutz, Francis Malcolm	March 15, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	6.84	7.95
McAllister, John Bryant	May 15, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.27	7.67
McAnulla, James Charles	Aug. 9, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.59	9.41
McCauley, Harold John	Oct. 2, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	8.59	9.50
McClay, William Gilpin.....	July 26, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.24	7.88
McClintick, Harold Maxwell	March 6, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.70	8.50
McConnell, John Henry	Nov. 25, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.70	9.16
McCrary, Frank Murl	Aug. 1, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.12	8.36
McCullough, Richard Anthony	Oct. 21, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.88	9.00
McCullough, William Joseph	June 5, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.66	8.59
McCurdy, Robert Dewey.....	Nov. 11, 1898	Sept. 19, 1906	6.90	9.42
McDonnell, William Ambrose	April 7, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.82	8.68
McGarrigle, John Frederick.....	April 13, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.23	8.99
McGlone, Henry Joseph	Jan. 31, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	5.65	8.42
McGonigle, William	Oct. 11, 1899	Sept. 14, 1909	7.60	9.14
McGraw, Francis Thomas	June 16, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	5.57	9.20
McGraw, Joseph Shire	March 17, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.37	9.45
McGregor, William Miller.....	Oct. 21, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	6.80	9.14
McManus, Hugh	Feb. 1, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	6.59	7.48
McMornus, William Sydney	July 31, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	8.30	9.11
MacFalls, Edward	July 15, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.70	9.45
MacFalls, Harry James	April 30, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.30	9.80
MacWilliams, George Cubler.....	Oct. 14, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.14	8.71
Madenfort, William Albert	Aug. 4, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	8.17	9.59
Mader, Samuel Austin	Oct. 12, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.10	9.13
Maher, William Francis	Oct. 4, 1900	Jan. 30, 1908	7.60	9.64
Manbeck, Charles Clare	April 23, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.12	7.73
Martin, Howard Edward	April 18, 1900	Sept. 20, 1909	7.70	8.92
Matthias, Lester Samuel	Feb. 24, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.80	7.97
Mauk, Paul Clinton	Aug. 5, 1899	Sept. 17, 1907	6.60	8.29

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Maxwell, William	March 12, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	....	9.65
May, Luther David	Dec. 30, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.30	9.35
Mays, Samuel Taylor	Aug. 15, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.26	9.81
Meder, Arthur Albert	Nov. 11, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	8.10	9.31
Melchiorre, Dominico	Oct. 3, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.87	8.96
Mendenhall, Walter Seal	Aug. 20, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.70	9.61
Metcalf, Charles Dana	March 30, 1901	March 1, 1910	7.53	9.40
Metzger, Henry	Oct. 16, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.29	9.77
Metzger, William	May 9, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.52	8.65
Miley, Clifford Albert	March 9, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.07	8.50
Miller, Earl Cyrus	April 25, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.70	9.50
Miller, Edward Christian	June 1, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.20	8.81
Miller, Russell William	Oct. 29, 1897	Feb. 5, 1906	....	8.84
Miller, William Steelman	Aug. 28, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.60	8.92
Mills, Richard Philip	Sept. 25, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.63	9.32
Minehart, Hulbert La Fayette	March 22, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.56	9.66
Mitchell, Wesley	Nov. 28, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.76	9.78
Monroe, George Thomas	Oct. 29, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.78	8.95
Morris, George Washington	Nov. 14, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	7.37	8.10
Morrison, James Joseph	Jan. 12, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.54	8.90
Moss, Robert Henry	Oct. 1, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	6.90	8.93
Mott, William John	Feb. 22, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	7.89	9.60
Moyer, Raymond Jennings	Sept. 25, 1900	Feb. 14, 1910	8.69	9.89
Munzenmayer, Otto Frederick	Oct. 9, 1901	Sept. 21, 1909	7.07	8.13
Murphy, William Edward	Dec. 6, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.09	7.08
Murphy, William Frederick	May 27, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.86	8.54
Murray, Joseph Nelson	April 9, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.25	8.91
Myer, Martin B.	Dec. 29, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.69	9.31
Myer, Walter Solomon	Aug. 7, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.29	8.78
Myers, William Lewellen	March 21, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.58	8.56
Navitskie, Edward	March 15, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.14	8.37
Naylor, Lloyd Irvin	May 26, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.36	8.76
Neiman, Joseph	Sept. 4, 1901	Sept. 10, 1909	7.80	9.15
Nevile, Raymond Alfred	Dec. 31, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.53	7.47
Nichols, Samuel Dewey	June 9, 1898	Feb. 20, 1908	7.43	9.08
Noble, George Livingston	Aug. 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.05	7.23
Noll, Charles	June 19, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.51	7.88
Nungesser, Henry Samuel	Dec. 17, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	7.75	9.46
Nuss, William Morris	Dec. 15, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.90	9.85
Odenath, Albert	Nov. 10, 1897	Sept. 5, 1907	6.64	6.56
Orr, Robert Stephen	July 4, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.52	8.55
Otto, George Benjamin	May 21, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.58	9.55
Owens, Emanuel	Jan. 29, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.19	9.20
Owens, Joseph George	Jan. 27, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.70	9.10
Park, James Herman	May 23, 1899	Sept. 29, 1908	8.20	9.69
Park, Warren Nelson	May 31, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.04	7.49
Patterson, John Walter	Nov. 18, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.16	7.06
Patton, Charles Elmer	March 3, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.90	9.06
Patton, McClellan	June 23, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	6.80	9.22
Pavlik, Richard Frank	Aug. 9, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	....	9.87
Pedrick, Verne Harris	Dec. 30, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.87	9.35
Pelligrino, George	Jan. 16, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.44	8.93
Perry, Warren Henry	Feb. 1, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.83	9.62
Pfaff, Gowen Warren	June 4, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.30	7.77

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Pfetzing, Elwood Albert	Oct. 30, 1901	Sept. 29, 1910	8.50	9.11
Phillips, Earl	July 25, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.14	9.48
Phillips, William	Sept. 2, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.34	8.97
Phipps, Albert Hoover	Jan. 8, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.76	8.56
Pierce, John Elmer	Sept. 3, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.54	9.52
Pilkington, Joseph Van Horn	Sept. 1, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.70	9.03
Pindel, Allen Howard Ellsworth	May 25, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.24	9.01
Pitts, Francis	April 4, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.69	8.71
Pitts, Julius	Oct. 19, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	8.16	7.14
Fitzer, Harry Willis	Aug. 15, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.99	7.75
Potts, Harry Earl	Sept. 27, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.10	9.39
Poulterer, Albert Samuel	Dec. 14, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.29	7.55
Powell, Edward	June 29, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	7.67	9.65
Powell, George Ransom	Sept. 24, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.00	9.46
Powell, Seybert Fenimore	March 3, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.64	8.59
Price, Aaron	Jan. 14, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.47	7.90
Price, Harvey Edgar	May 6, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.67	7.89
Price, Harvey Highland	March 14, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.98	9.19
Prout, Stephen Rees	Oct. 4, 1900	Feb. 4, 1909	6.79	8.62
Pursel, Samuel Morris	Aug. 7, 1900	Sept. 15, 1909	7.91	9.28
Quinlan, John Raymond H.	Jan. 26, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.50	8.86
Quinn, James	Oct. 23, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.27	9.16
Rabold, Charles Lee	July 15, 1900	Feb. 23, 1909	7.78	9.70
Rabold, Roy William	March 27, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	8.04	9.95
Rader, Edgar Francis	March 27, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.90	9.54
Ralston, Archibald	Jan. 21, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	7.69	9.34
Ramm, Joseph Albert	Dec. 8, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	6.44	8.37
Ray, George Arthur	Dec. 12, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.98	8.57
Reed, Charles William	April 10, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.40	8.85
Reed, Chester Winter	Nov. 26, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.65	9.37
Reed, Frank Weaver	Jan. 9, 1900	Jan. 30, 1908	7.50	9.25
Reiff, Robert Lincoln	Feb. 20, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.44	9.07
Reimer, Vernon	May 19, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.73	9.34
Reinbold, David William	Jan. 23, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	7.11	8.74
Repper, Theodore Alison	March 5, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.43	9.05
Reynolds, Leroy Caesar	Aug. 29, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.10	8.68
Rhoades, Edwin	May 29, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.51	8.86
Rhoades, Joseph Wesley	March 24, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	7.78	7.05
Rich, Edward Ellison	Sept. 10, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.34	9.17
Richardson, James William	Aug. 12, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.30	9.12
Richter, Robert Francis	Jan. 29, 1900,	Jan. 29, 1909	6.53	8.71
Rickert, Howard Milton	May 20, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.01	9.44
Rickert, Julius Henry	Aug. 14, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.25	9.55
Rieck, Lewis Edward	June 29, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.44	9.28
Riley, Robert Milton	Feb. 16, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.25	9.83
Ring, Earl Franklin	March 12, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.52	8.51
Ristine, George Nathan	Aug. 29, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.38	8.97
Ritter, Howard Collins	March 29, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.26	7.54
Roberge, William Earls	Nov. 19, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	8.09	9.04
Roberts, Clifton Walter	Jan. 5, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.90	8.93
Roberts, George Barclay	Dec. 24, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.31	9.20
Robins, Russell Conwell Harold	Sept. 22, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.86	8.36
Rocchi, Joseph Florindo	Sept. 3, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.70	7.82
Rode, Alfred	Dec. 3, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.96	7.86
Rode, Victor	Oct. 3, 1899	Sept. 7, 1909	6.82	8.64

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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Rodgers, James Simpson	Nov. 26, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.60	9.41
Rodrock, Theodore Oliver	July 3, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.06	8.53
Roller, Raymond Clarence	Oct. 7, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	6.52	9.14
Rorar, Thomas Simon	April 15, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	8.01	8.73
Roth, Earl Frederick	March 7, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	7.99	8.92
Roush, Paul Jean	Aug. 2, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.63	7.87
Rowan, Daniel O'Connor	May 28, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	6.82	8.49
Rowe, Howard	Aug. 17, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.92	9.12
Ruley, Leslie Maddock	May 12, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.61	9.54
Rung, Robert Dorsey	Aug. 12, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.15	9.38
Rung, William Russell	July 20, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.36	9.38
Santman, Walter James	Dec. 23, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.41	8.74
Saylor, George Garfield	Feb. 3, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	8.02	9.89
Schaal, John Alfred	Jan. 23, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	6.39	9.28
Schaefer, Charles	Oct. 16, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	8.23	9.18
Schaffer, Morgan Franklin	May 5, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.50	9.50
Schalles, Frank	Aug. 31, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.73	9.71
Schalles, Frederick	Aug. 31, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.50	9.91
Schenk, Joseph James	Jan. 4, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	6.95	9.48
Schick, Francis Marion	Jan. 20, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	8.26	9.59
Schmidt, Henry August	Jan. 30, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.60	8.22
Schnaitman, William	Feb. 1, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.59	8.45
Schneider, Frank Christian	June 29, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.21	8.63
Schuck, Guy Ryland	Oct. 24, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	....	8.66
Scott, Harry Merton	Feb. 20, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.17	9.62
Scott, Nelson Reed	May 21, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.70	8.23
Seesholtz, Lawrence Frederick	Dec. 25, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.76	7.19
Senderling, Ellwood William	March 17, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.28	9.33
Senior, William Taylor	March 23, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	8.02	8.18
Schaffer, Robert Sydney	March 21, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.00	8.50
Shandle, Arthur Garfield	July 7, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.30	9.17
Sharp, Marvin Ray	June 4, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.95	7.86
Shaw, James Carroll	April 12, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.61	8.41
Sheakley, Howard Lee	Feb. 9, 1901	Feb. 2, 1909	6.80	9.51
Shields, John Harold	Sept. 6, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	....	9.53
Shields, Thomas Russell	June 22, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	8.05	8.71
Shupp, Theodore	March 1, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.87	9.10
Sigel, Jacob	Oct. 12, 1900	May 13, 1907	7.93	9.21
Singley, John	May 5, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.92	9.97
Sitler, Robert Simmons	April 18, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.30	9.14
Smeck, John Calvin	Aug. 9, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.26	8.93
Smith, Alexander	Sept. 27, 1899	Jan. 31, 1907	8.09	9.35
Smith, Gardner	Dec. 25, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	6.44	9.61
Smith, Thomas	Aug. 12, 1897	Sept. 6, 1906	7.19	8.54
Smith, William Arthur	Aug. 15, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.53	9.30
Smith, William Putnam	June 19, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.08	7.65
Snyder, Matthew	Oct. 28, 1897	Jan. 31, 1906	6.10	7.84
Sohn, Clarence Russell	March 24, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	8.28	9.14
Sohn, Raymond Francis	Nov. 16, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	8.02	9.88
Spahr, William Ellsworth	Sept. 22, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.30	8.03
Speccht, Arthur Raymond	June 24, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.11	9.64
Stanton, Harold Baker	Dec. 16, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.67	9.65
Stark, Harry Theodore	April 8, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.28	9.16
Start, Elmer	July 30, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.62	8.22
Start, Raymond	Nov. 18, 1899	Feb. 29, 1908	7.70	8.75

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Stauffer, Ralph James	Dec. 25, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	8.13	9.26
Steele, Robert Albert	Dec. 4, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.35	9.18
Steidel, John Frederick	July 19, 1899	Jan. 29, 1909	5.86	8.71
Steinert, William Emil	Dec. 10, 1902	March 21, 1911	7.77	9.32
Stevenson, Thomas Templeton	Aug. 27, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.22	9.33
Stewart, Charles Edward	June 3, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.40	8.42
Stewart, Charles Reese	March 18, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Stouch, Charles Edward	Jan. 17, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.08	8.66
Stradling, Elmer David	Jan. 15, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.40	8.59
Stranford, William McKinley	Jan. 15, 1898	Jan. 31, 1906	7.61	9.16
Strause, George Samuel	Jan. 25, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.92	9.68
Street, George Earle	Dec. 10, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.63	8.68
Stroman, James Henry	Dec. 15, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	8.05	9.95
Stroman, John Christian	March 26, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	8.00	9.23
Sundstrond, Joseph Andrew	April 1, 1898	Jan. 31, 1907	7.34	8.92
Sundstrond, Martin Thomas	March 7, 1897	Jan. 31, 1907	5.69	9.37
Sutton, George Washington	March 29, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	5.90	6.72
Sutton, John	Jan. 10, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.50	9.36
Swain, Matthew	Aug. 29, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.00	8.37
Symons, Wm. Charles Redington	March 13, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.24	9.52
Taylor, William	Aug. 8, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.98	7.66
Temple, William	Nov. 9, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.40	9.47
Terry, Arthur Hugh	April 12, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.71	8.42
Thomas, Archie Watkin	Sept. 16, 1901	Oct. 28, 1909	7.10	9.00
Thomas, Horace Laray	Sept. 25, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.48	9.00
Thompson, Frederick	July 16, 1899	Sept. 6, 1905	6.11	7.44
Tobler, Charles Richard	Oct. 14, 1901	Sept. 20, 1911	7.71	9.50
Toor, Matthew	Aug. 30, 1901	Feb. 14, 1910	8.28	8.68
Trickett, Richard Denithorne	Jan. 10, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.14	9.00
Turner, Ernest Harper	April 15, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	7.60	9.50
Tweedle, Con	May 21, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	7.62	9.05
Uhlman, Wm. Harrison	Sept. 9, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	6.98	8.69
Urdike, Frank Miller	June 22, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	6.40	8.93
Usilton, Wm. Edwin	Oct. 6, 1900	June 5, 1907	7.80	9.09
Van Auker, Walter	Sept. 10, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	7.32	9.10
Van Deventer, George William	June 4, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	7.58	9.14
Van Deventer, Theodore	Dec. 2, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	8.16	9.35
Vare, Wilbur Madison	Nov. 10, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.42	8.93
Vasey, William Henry	April 8, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.94	8.83
Vaughn, Syle Edward	Oct. 3, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	6.78	9.66
Vernon, John Raifield	Jan. 28, 1901	Jan. 29, 1909	6.56	9.46
Voorhees, Joseph Moll	Dec. 14, 1900	Oct. 21, 1910	7.66	8.89
Wagoner, Frederick Simon	Feb. 25, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.84	6.96
Wahl, Martin Louis	Jan. 14, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	6.30	7.45
Waite, John Clyde	May 5, 1897	Sept. 11, 1906	6.74	8.63
Walch, Charles	Sept. 12, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.61	8.68
Walck, Clarence	Dec. 28, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.43	9.43
Walkup, Bruce Earl	Sept. 6, 1899	Feb. 20, 1908	7.59	9.51
Wall, George Dewey	June 17, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	7.20	8.83
Wall, Millard Fillmore	July 16, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.96	9.51
Walter, George William	Feb. 17, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.56	9.70
Walters, Charles Ernest	Dec. 25, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	6.92	9.54
Walther, Guy Lesley	June 16, 1898	Jan. 30, 1908	7.02	7.82

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Walton, John Richard	Oct. 2, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.94	8.87
Ward, Chas. Ephraim Clarence	March 1, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.71	9.25
Watkins, Arthur	Aug. 14, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.13	9.37
Watkins, Delbert	May 12, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.10	9.44
Watt, Walter	March 2, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.70	8.69
Watson, Geo. David	May 6, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	7.57	7.64
Weiss, Joseph Samuel	July 20, 1902	Sept. 29, 1910	7.44	8.73
Wells, Harold Eugene	July 9, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	8.08	8.91
Wemmer, Mattison Peoples	July 1, 1898	Sept. 25, 1906	7.05	9.41
Wertz, Chas. Wesley	Nov. 6, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.03	7.39
Wertz, Victor Wierman	Oct. 7, 1896	Sept. 6, 1906	....	9.78
Wetherill, Geo. West	April 16, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.11	9.01
Wetherhold, Paul Martin	Aug. 25, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.16	7.79
White, Samuel John	Dec. 9, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.25	7.28
White, William Henry	Sept. 18, 1898	Sept. 8, 1908	7.52	9.71
Whittaker, Bertram Arthur	Sept. 5, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.12	9.59
Wildes, Ralph Edgar	July 3, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.65	9.90
Wiley, Howard Lynch	Oct. 24, 1898	Dec. 16, 1904	5.90	9.03
Wilhelm, William	April 30, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	8.21	9.17
Williams, Albert Wheelock	Jan. 4, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.94	9.63
Williams, John Morgan	July 27, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.51	7.05
Williams, Tudor	July 25, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	7.60	8.84
Williamson, Juster Jas.	Oct. 19, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.81	8.70
Wilson, Harry Good	May 4, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.40	9.24
Wilson, Raymond	June 4, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.46	9.55
Winder, John Phillips	Aug. 22, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.48	9.56
Wine, Arthur	Oct. 4, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	7.66	8.91
Wise, William Clifford	Dec. 4, 1900	Feb. 14, 1910	7.32	9.33
Wismer, Francis Leroy	June 24, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	8.35	8.90
Wisner, John Towell	May 18, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.37	8.93
Wisner, Preston	Oct. 21, 1899	Sept. 8, 1908	6.76	9.07
Witmer, James Matthew	Aug. 14, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.60	8.44
Wood, Joseph Anson	June 7, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.73	8.77
Woodling, John Westly	Jan. 23, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.02	9.37
Woodling, Walton Alexander	May 13, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	7.13	9.07
Woolford, Edward	Nov. 5, 1902	Jan. 29, 1909	6.29	8.30
Wurst, Howard Joseph	Oct. 3, 1899	Jan. 30, 1908	6.80	8.78
Wygand, Joseph	April 1, 1899	Sept. 5, 1907	6.65	9.27
Young, Thomas Brooks	Sept. 9, 1898	Sept. 17, 1906	5.40	8.70
Zarrella, Michael	March 21, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.00	8.92
Zimmerman, Joseph Herman	March 12, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.75	8.94
Zuschnitt, George Frederick	April 25, 1901	Feb. 17, 1909	7.39	8.65
Zuschnitt, Walter Clayton	May 6, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	8.64	9.95

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Abramovitz, Nathan	April 3, 1903	March 14, 1911	7.58	9.34
Adam, David Walker	Jan. 12, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	6.49	7.96
Adams, William Graham	Aug. 20, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.86	8.77
Addis, Robert B.	Feb. 5, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Ames, Bentley Jacob	Jan. 26, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.92	9.82
Anderson, C. A. Richard	Jan. 22, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Anderson, Carl Francis	June 26, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.09	9.12
Anderson, James Christopher	July 2, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.65	9.63
Armstrong, Irvin Stewart	Feb. 21, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.65	9.34
Armstrong, Leslie R.	Jan. 18, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Ashworth, John Richard Lynn	Dec. 3, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.27	8.29
Bair, Harry W.	Dec. 11, 1902	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Baker, Horace Eli	Jan. 9, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.40	9.34
Barker, Raymond Dewees	Oct. 30, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.94	9.68
Barton, Alexander M.	Oct. 21, 1902	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Barton, Harry Leroy	July 22, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.67	9.46
Barton, John J.	April 15, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Bauer, Eberhard P.	Feb. 13, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Beard, Charles H.	April 2, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Beard, William Preston	April 27, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.37	9.36
Becker, George	July 10, 1906	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Behling, Henry William	Aug. 24, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.68	9.64
Benjamin, Josiah	Oct. 25, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Bentivoglio, Corradino	April 16, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	8.47	9.61
Benz, Charles	Sept. 13, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.33	9.45
Bigelow, Lebbens Martin	Feb. 3, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.57	9.80
Binz, Ralph E.	June 10, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Bittner, Frederick Oscar	Dec. 27, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.37	9.43
Black, George Innes	Feb. 20, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.13	9.84
Blew, Robert H.	July 1, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Bogle, Samuel James	Aug. 12, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Bonavoglia, Vincent	May 19, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	8.68	9.47
Bonin, Harry	May 15, 1902	March 14, 1912	6.95	9.47
Bossert, Carl A.	Nov. 3, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	....	9.54
Bradley, Edward Chandler	Jan. 19, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	7.66	9.45
Brady, Francis Joseph	Nov. 10, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Brady, William Curran	June 21, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	6.13	8.43
Brannan, John Carns	Feb. 17, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	8.39	9.61
Brassington, Wesley	Nov. 27, 1902	Oct. 5, 1912	....	....
Brewer, Charles Christian	Feb. 11, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	7.34	8.85
Brewer, Harold	April 10, 1905	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Britton, William Valentine	April 27, 1903	March 21, 1911	7.13	9.22
Bruni, Alfredo Giovanni Salvatore	Dec. 28, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	5.62	8.75
Bubb, Paul Emanuel	May 26, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	8.18	9.99
Bubb, Quinten Elmer	Oct. 4, 1901	Sept. 20, 1911	7.60	9.95
Burkholder, Ralph Edward	March 28, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.89	9.56
Burson, Clarence A.	Dec. 12, 1902	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Burton, David Charles	July 8, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	6.71	9.62
Buschbeck, Charles Robert	Sept. 29, 1902	Feb. 8, 1911	7.31	9.97
Cadach, Charles	May 10, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.80	9.31
Calhoun, John Jacob	Feb. 12, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	6.92	9.49
Callahan, Joseph	April 11, 1906	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Camblos, Henry Fisher	March 11, 1901	April 4, 1907	6.61	9.02
Carr, Clarence Howard	Aug. 22, 1902	Feb. 15, 1912	7.48	9.67
Carroll, James Benjamin	Aug. 26, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	7.55	9.27
Carson, Stephen Rogers	April 27, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	3.60	9.49
Carson, William	May 29, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Carson, Winfield R.	Jan. 6, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Cassidy, Frederick Charles	Feb. 23, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	6.56	8.45
Cassidy, Martin Thomas	June 1, 1901	March 7, 1911	7.00	8.17
Chambers, Isaac Meyer	July 4, 1902	Sept. 16, 1910	8.10	8.55
Cherry, John Jacob	June 7, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	8.25	9.57
Clayworth, Percy	Sept. 13, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.77	7.97
Cline, Leon Everett	June 20, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	8.57	9.75
Coffey, Frederick Morton	Aug. 21, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	6.88	9.30
Coffman, David John	Feb. 2, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	6.66	8.56
Cohen, Joseph	Aug. 20, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.86	8.37
Cole, John Andrew	Oct. 9, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	7.33	8.86
Collins, Edward	June 10, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.90	9.86
Collins, James	Nov. 21, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.43	9.40
Conner, Levi	Sept. 2, 1902	Feb. 7, 1912	5.31	9.78
Cook, Benjamin Jacob	May 8, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Cox, Edwin C.	Jan. 7, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Crankshaw, George	Jan. 2, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	6.51	8.82
Creese, George Smith	Feb. 24, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Crosby, Charles W.	April 12, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Dacy, Cornelius Van Ness	Feb. 18, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.39	9.79
Davies, Daniel M.	May 31, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.87	9.52
Davis, Harold W.	Oct. 12, 1902	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Davis, James Gerald	June 1, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	7.93	8.41
Davis, James Lewis	June 4, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.38	9.43
Dent, George Francis	Feb. 1, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	6.91	8.86
Desiderio, Hugo	Jan. 15, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Deveraux, Paul	April 21, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.58	8.66
Devine, Daniel Joseph	Nov. 5, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	7.36	8.77
Dillinger, Allen Wallace	Dec. 4, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	5.93	9.63
Dillman, Clarence Bernard	Sept. 17, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.62	9.60
Dolde, Henry Charles	July 27, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.03	9.28
Donnelly, James Aloysius	Aug. 1, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.76	7.82
Donnelly, Patrick Lawrence	Sept. 2, 1903	Sept. 8, 1910	7.14	9.43
Donovan, Patrick	Oct. 6, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.72	8.36
Drake, Walter McClellan	Dec. 29, 1903	Feb. 19, 1912	7.69	10.00
Duffy, Joseph	Aug. 11, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	8.13	9.48
Dugan, John	July 24, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Dukes, Joseph S.	June 20, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	7.45	9.25
Dunkle, Walter Bogardus	July 14, 1903	Feb. 7, 1912	7.04	9.49
Dunlap, Arthur Leon	Jan. 17, 1904	Feb. 7, 1912	7.58	9.58
Eakin, Fred. Hochrath	Sept. 23, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.33	9.35
Eaton, Nathaniel Frederic	Jan. 20, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.27	9.37
Eckroth, George Allen	April 16, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	7.33	9.09
Edelman, Frank E.	Aug. 4, 1903	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Edgar, Charles Fowler	Sept. 13, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.15	9.31
Eisenhardt, Richard Joseph	Aug. 16, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.75	9.64
Eisenhardt, Robert Daniel	Aug. 16, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.81	9.82
Elisio, Albert	Nov. 17, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.56	9.83
Ellsworth, Glen Smith	June 9, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	7.06	9.55

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Engle, Harry Horlacher	Oct. 29, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.52	9.74
Engle, Joseph Jacob	April 6, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.16	9.34
Erb, Donald Leroy	May 12, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Erb, Lee Amos	Nov. 9, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.41	8.91
Esterline, John M.	Oct. 4, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Evans, Walter Washington	Jan. 22, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.47	9.24
Fanz, Henry H.	Nov. 19, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Ferry, John	Sept. 26, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.65	7.78
Fetter, Rufus M. J.	Feb. 9, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Fine, Harry	Sept. 15, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.57	9.87
Fink, Frederick Adam	March 22, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Fithian, Frederick Joseph	March 28, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.89	8.96
Fletcher, Robert F.	Oct. 11, 1904	Sept. 18, 1912	....	....
Fletcher, Roy C.	Aug. 21, 1903	Sept. 18, 1912	....	....
Foss, Raymond	Feb. 19, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	8.10	9.57
Frank, William Frederick	Sept. 5, 1902	Sept. 15, 1910	7.69	9.20
Freeman, Joseph George	June 22, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	6.31	9.47
Freeman, Stanley Fletcher	June 27, 1902	March 14, 1911	7.62	8.28
Frutiger, Nelson	Jan. 23, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.92	9.06
Frutiger, Wilbert	Jan. 4, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Furman, James R.	Feb. 4, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Gamble, Robert Rehner	May 1, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	7.82	9.51
Gardner, Clair Clarence	Feb. 1, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	7.70	9.78
Gardner, Gail Green	Aug. 2, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.07	9.73
Garrod, Albert Edward	Aug. 7, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	6.99	9.29
Garvine, Paul Anderson	Nov. 1, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.82	9.52
Gavitte, Frederick H.	June 7, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Gaynor, Jas. Edward	Dec. 8, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.85	8.97
Geary, Wm. Harvey	May 24, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.77	9.40
Gehring, Harry Wenkenback	Sept. 5, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	6.89	9.08
Gehring, Willard Baumann	June 1, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.10	9.56
Giebel, William Frederick	Dec. 22, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.13	9.62
Giles, Lynnford Sinclair	May 2, 1904	Feb. 7, 1912	6.45	9.66
Gilham, Neil Herbert	Sept. 19, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.13	9.58
Graybill, John Rine	Sept. 17, 1900	Jan. 29, 1909	6.50	8.88
Graf, Julius Frank	Feb. 20, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.54	9.08
Gratz, Earl	Dec. 10, 1905	Sept. 9, 1912	7.88	4.68
Green, Henry Francis	Jan. 8, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.77	9.58
Gregory, Vernon Oliver	April 28, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	7.12	8.81
Grass, Jno. Milton	April 14, 1903	Feb. 17, 1911	8.23	9.54
Griffith, John Bain	April 7, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Grix, John George	Sept. 23, 1903	Oct. 23, 1912	....	....
Gochnaur, Michael Guy	Sept. 18, 1903	Jan. 2, 1912	....	....
Grob, Charles F.	July 13, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Haggerty, John	Sept. 20, 1903	Feb. 7, 1912	6.65	9.45
Hall, Edward W.	April 23, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Hanley, Norman	June 28, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.58	9.75
Hantz, John Derbin	July 4, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.44	9.54
Hantz, William Paul	May 18, 1901	Sept. 16, 1910	6.32	8.69
Harmon, Francis Fullerton	Dec. 6, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	7.65	9.46
Hauck, John Vernon	March 20, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.63	9.58
Healis, Francis Bernard	Aug. 14, 1904	Dec. 4, 1911	8.08	8.70
Helms, Charles Abram	March 30, 1902	Feb. 28, 1910	6.59	8.56
Hendershot, Sterling	Feb. 12, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.56	9.35

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Henrie, Edwin Hunterson	June 11, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	5.87	9.19
Henrie, John Pugh	March 9, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.54	9.01
Hepner, George Washington	June 1, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.65	8.53
Herman, Harry Lawrence Koup	April 24, 1904	Feb. 15, 1912	7.75	9.52
Herrmann, John William	July 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	6.78	8.91
Hertzler, Henry David	Nov. 16, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.42	9.65
Hess, Deskin Donald	Sept. 30, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.61	9.43
Hess, Elwood Eby	May 23, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.78	9.79
Hess, Willis H.	June 8, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Hilbert, James Joseph	Jan. 10, 1903	March 21, 1911	7.00	9.10
Hill, George Washington	March 1, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	8.02	9.94
Hobson, Percy Carson	June 10, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	7.70	9.89
Hoffman, Daniel	May 10, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.45	8.56
Hoffman, George Henry 2nd	March 15, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.24	7.50
Holly, Charles Lancelot	May 25, 1903	Feb. 7, 1912	7.13	8.82
Holt, Joseph William	March 12, 1904	Dec. 4, 1911	7.46	9.81
House, Douglass B.	Sept. 19, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.75	9.82
Hughes, Clarence Albert	Feb. 17, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.08	9.22
Hughes, William Ellsworth	Feb. 25, 1904	Feb. 19, 1912	8.19	8.62
Jefferis, Leonard	July 24, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Jennings, Joseph	Dec. 19, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Jones, John Falls	Sept. 23, 1902	Sept. 20, 1910	6.35	9.35
Jones, Norman	Jan. 20, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Jones, Owen R.	Jan. 1, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Jones, William R.	Jan. 6, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Jones, William Biddle	March 3, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.74	9.70
Kavanaugh, James	June 15, 1904	Sept. 8, 1910	8.02	8.01
Keefer, Frank Henry	Dec. 31, 1901	Feb. 17, 1911	7.52	9.04
Keen, Daniel Franklin	Feb. 21, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	6.05	9.51
Kehrveider, Karl T.	Aug. 13, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Keiser, Andrew J.	Jan. 24, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Kellerman, Jos. W.	Sept. 24, 1902	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Kelly, Martin Matthew	Nov. 21, 1901	Nov. 10, 1911	8.08	9.85
Kelly, Wm. H.	July 21, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Kelly, William John	Dec. 24, 1902	Feb. 17, 1911	7.48	6.61
Kennedy, Elmer Sinclair	March 14, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Keer, James	June 23, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.57	8.93
Kerrigan, Edward	March 4, 1906	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Kershaw, John McCormick	Oct. 10, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Klotz, Arlington Wilbur	Sept. 15, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.07	9.11
Kolb, Dyer H.	Sept. 16, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Kooker, Sam'l Gouldy	April 2, 1903	Feb. 14, 1911	7.64	9.81
Kracht, William Herman	May 11, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.94	9.47
Kramer, Samuel Bean	Oct. 14, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Krumm, Frederick Norman	July 6, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	6.28	9.46
Lachenmaier, Earl Samuel	April 26, 1903	Feb. 14, 1911	8.59	9.47
Lafferty, Chalmer Eugene	July 2, 1903	Feb. 19, 1912	6.59	9.54
Lake, Evan Arthur	March 26, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.26	9.99
Lane, Kenneth S.	June 21, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Lathlaen, Chester R.	Aug. 13, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Laub, Elmer Russell	Jan. 15, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	7.27	8.88
Lachleitner, James	Jan. 14, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Lehman, George Earl	June 28, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	6.64	8.79
Lerbig, John Frederick	July 2, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.89	9.50
Lengel, Carl C.	Dec. 16, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholar- ship.</i>	<i>Con- duct.</i>
Lewis, Paul Woods	Jan. 31, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	8.36	9.98
Lister, Charles J.	Sept. 24, 1902	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Lord, Charles H.	June 4, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Loutey, Walter E.	Sept. 22, 1902	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Ludwigsen, George	May 10, 1900	Sept. 8, 1908	6.16	7.81
Lutton, William Henry	Aug. 1, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Lutz, Charles George	May 6, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.32	9.60
Lyons, Thomas Joseph	Oct. 1, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	6.80	9.37
McAdoo, Clayton Rice	Dec. 24, 1902	March 30, 1911	6.73	9.15
McAllister, William	Dec. 14, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
McAnulla, Edward	June 17, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
McCabe, Charles S.	Nov. 3, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
McCann, Francis Edward	Feb. 4, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.64	9.48
McCann, James A.	Dec. 17, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
McCauley, Luther John Franklin	June 10, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.80	9.48
McElwee, Charles	Jan. 23, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
McGettigen, Edward James	Oct. 11, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	5.70	8.88
McKale, Jas. Matthews	Nov. 28, 1902	Feb. 17, 1911	8.29	8.02
McKellip, Dalton Byron	Aug. 29, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
McNally, Edward Elmer	Oct. 5, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.34	9.70
McNeill, William Kennedy	Aug. 3, 1903	Feb. 15, 1912	8.78	5.98
McPherson, Charles	Oct. 29, 1902	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
MacDonald, William	April 25, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
MacNeal, Samuel	Jan. 31, 1903	March 21, 1911	7.38	8.35
MacQueen, Herbert Joseph	June 22, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.43	9.17
Makens, Thomas Earl	Oct. 22, 1902	Sept. 29, 1910	7.50	9.36
Makin, William Charles	May 6, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Martin, George Hawkins	Jan. 3, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.98	9.33
Matthews, Merle Clark	May 29, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	8.74	4.85
Maulfair, Irvin	April 28, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.94	8.75
Maxwell, George Andrew	Dec. 23, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	7.26	9.67
Maxwell, Herbert Bouvier	June 21, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.24	9.44
Medoway, Samuel	May 5, 1904	Sept. 8, 1910	7.22	9.61
Meiskey, Elvin Newton	Feb. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	7.52	9.73
Mendenhall, Warren	Feb. 22, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	8.16	9.41
Mennig, Raymond J.	June 26, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Merkel, Frederick James	Oct. 23, 1903	Feb. 15, 1912	6.63	9.84
Merrill, Wm. Whitfield	Aug. 31, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Miller, David Gammill	March 13, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Miller, Earl Benjamin	May 25, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	8.01	9.70
Miller, Edward	Dec. 10, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Miller, Martin Stanley	Dec. 23, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	6.23	8.08
Miller, Raymond S.	Jan. 6, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Miller, William Henderson	June 21, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.24	8.20
Milligan, Howard Irwin	Feb. 3, 1898	Sept. 6, 1906	5.30	9.28
Mitchell, Sterling	March 12, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	6.53	9.67
Moore, Harry Bennett	Nov. 20, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.76	9.91
Mortimer, John William	Dec. 22, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Mortimer, Robert William	Sept. 14, 1902	Feb. 1, 1912	7.27	9.28
Mosebach, Frederick	Feb. 17, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.36	9.37
Munson, Paul Conwell	Dec. 26, 1901	Dec. 5, 1911	7.98	9.76
Munyan, John Henry	Aug. 19, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	7.01	8.65
Munzenmayer Ernest Gottlieb	Nov. 2, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.07	9.61
Murphy, Frank Morgan	July 3, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	8.42	9.43
Murphy, Joseph Anthony	June 8, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	5.79	7.21

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Murray, Joseph F.	Feb. 18, 1903	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Musick, Henry A.	May 3, 1903	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Musick, James	Aug. 24, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Myers, Clarence Eugene	Feb. 7, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	7.01	8.62
Myers, William Clare	April 29, 1903	Feb. 17, 1911	8.12	9.20
Myers, Wm. Paul	Jan. 7, 1903	Jan. 31, 1911	7.37	9.04
Nagle, Stuart Alexander	April 15, 1901	Jan. 31, 1911	6.10	9.04
Neely, John W.	Jan. 6, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	7.96	9.32
Neidfeld, Gilbert	Jan. 21, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	7.41	9.43
New, Robert	Dec. 1, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Neville, Clarence Haines	April 24, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.34	9.04
Neville, John F.	July 26, 1903	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Nichols, Ray L.	April 16, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Nichols, William	April 9, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	8.39	9.52
Noll, Calvin Peter	Feb. 1, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Nuss, Milton R.	July 18, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
O'Donnell, Cornelius	Jan. 7, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	7.89	9.59
Oeken, Robert G.	Feb. 13, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Ogden, James Henry	Dec. 4, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	8.18	9.53
Park, Elby Franklin	March 28, 1904	Feb. 7, 1912	6.62	9.43
Parsons, Robert H.	Jan. 4, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Patchell, Robert Smiley	March 6, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	7.65	8.78
Peters, William Leonard	June 17, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	7.39	9.51
Pflomm, Wilbur	March 5, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Phillips, Arthur John Ecker	Oct. 2, 1904	Jan. 31, 1911	4.59	9.62
Pifer, Charles Alfred	Jan. 30, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	7.00	9.73
Pierce, Eugene Creighton	Aug. 7, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	8.17	9.02
Pitts, Joseph	May 6, 1904	Feb. 7, 1912	7.71	9.14
Pitzer, Robert Paul	Nov. 29, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.22	8.97
Poulterer, William Raymond	Feb. 28, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.54	9.30
Powell, Clarence	Nov. 20, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.75	8.74
Praeder, William Joseph	Jan. 6, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	5.43	9.58
Purcell, George Roxberry	Dec. 15, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	8.71	9.37
Quay, John Albert	March 17, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	6.54	9.27
Ramer, William W.	Oct. 22, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Reading, Francis	July 2, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.22	9.04
Reagan, Frank	July 18, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.08	8.93
Reese, Philips Peter	June 30, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Regeczy, Charles Joseph	March 28, 1903	Feb. 1, 1911	7.85	8.92
Repper, Clare Farber	March 2, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.19	9.65
Reiner, Isadore Meyer	June 21, 1905	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Richter, Charles Wm.	Oct. 16, 1902	Sept. 16, 1910	7.83	9.98
Ring, Raymond Allen	Jan. 24, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	6.31	8.76
Ritter, Luther E.	Jan. 5, 1902	Feb. 17, 1910	6.66	8.28
Rival, William Joseph	Sept. 19, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.76	9.22
River, Upton Bruce	July 3, 1902	Feb. 2, 1912	7.86	9.12
Robertson, Alfred Charles	June 11, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.39	9.55
Robinson, George Ewing	Aug. 24, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.44	8.64
Robinson, Harold	July 3, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	8.69	9.68
Robinson, Martin F.	Oct. 7, 1904	Sept. 18, 1912	....	....
Rodgers, Elwood Ervin	April 6, 1902	Dec. 6, 1911	8.34	8.36
Rodgers, James Ervin	Sept. 9, 1903	Dec. 6, 1911	6.73	9.13
Rodrock, Francis Sheerer	Oct. 29, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Rosenblit, Louis Jacob	March 7, 1903	Sept. 8, 1910	7.16	9.90

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Ross, Alexander	June 29, 1898	Sept. 5, 1907	5.11	9.06
Rossi, Ottelloe Alfred	Aug. 18, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.62	9.19
Rowland, William R.	Sept. 25, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Russell, Charles Milton	July 13, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	6.82	8.62
Russell, John L.	Dec. 18, 1902	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Russell, William J.	May 19, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Schad, Harry Gordon	Sept. 18, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	7.63	9.67
Schaffner, Charles W.	Feb. 23, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Schiavotti, Philip	Aug. 31, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.68	8.10
Schmidbleicher, Elmer Wm.	Feb. 9, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.33	8.44
Schmidheiser, Albert	Oct. 6, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Schnelder, Charles Henry	Aug. 10, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.54	9.24
Schnell, Daniel Webster	March 17, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	8.22	9.54
Schwartz, Wm. August	July 6, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.27	9.46
Severns, Sterling	Oct. 13, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Shaw, Lawrence Albert	Aug. 10, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	8.09	9.62
Shenton, Wm. Liggett	Feb. 10, 1904	Feb. 7, 1912	7.35	9.77
Shepherd, Francis Morris	Oct. 12, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	7.61	9.54
Sherman, Albert Eugene	May 28, 1904	Feb. 15, 1912	5.80	9.61
Shinton, George Albert	Nov. 30, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	5.67	8.88
Sigel, Abraham	Oct. 22, 1904	Jan. 31, 1911	6.37	8.81
Simmons, Frederick Wm.	Feb. 17, 1903	Feb. 15, 1912	7.72	9.95
Simbaldi, Joseph	July 23, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	8.36	9.09
Sloanaker, Marshall Benj.	Aug. 24, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	8.05	9.32
Smith, Ellwood Charles	Feb. 28, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Smith, Frank	Oct. 3, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.37	8.72
Sonon, William Farling	July 3, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.17	9.26
Staples, Charles Wesley	May 11, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	6.96	9.65
Steel, Anson	Oct. 13, 1903	Feb. 3, 1910	7.02	9.39
Stevens, Howard C.	Aug. 10, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Stevens, James Leroy	Dec. 22, 1902	Oct. 3, 1912	....	....
Stevenson, Edwin	May 17, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.52	8.35
Stickland, Chas. Reese	Aug. 30, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.72	9.70
Stoecker, William	Sept. 29, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Stookey, Norman Blecher	July 29, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.04	9.13
Strickler, William Charles	Aug. 27, 1903	Feb. 7, 1912	6.24	8.39
Strine, Charles Lester	Jan. 2, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	7.30	8.92
Strong, Frank	Jan. 20, 1902	Jan. 28, 1910	6.84	9.53
Strong, James Albert	Sept. 4, 1900	Sept. 7, 1909	6.70	9.28
Sundstrond, James Albert	July 7, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	8.11	9.09
Swarm, Elwood	June 15, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	6.47	8.52
Swartley, Russell Moore	July 27, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.18	9.50
Taggart, Raymond	July 15, 1901	March 14, 1911	7.55	9.57
Taylor, Frank Merritt	Oct. 1, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	8.21	9.40
Tazel, George Bennett	March 10, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.26	9.38
Terry, Paul B.	March 12, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Thayer, William Paul	Feb. 2, 1903	Feb. 1, 1911	6.48	9.06
Thomas, Robert Edwin	June 15, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Thomas, William Whynn	July 23, 1902	Sept. 15, 1910	6.64	7.96
Thompson, Harry A.	Sept. 21, 1902	Feb. 15, 1912	7.78	9.66
Thompson, John Leeper	Sept. 14, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.02	8.94
Tobin, Philip	Oct. 19, 1903	Feb. 1, 1912	7.22	9.48
Townsend, Ivor W.	July 13, 1903	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Traphagen, William J.	April 3, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Birth.</i>	<i>Date of Admission.</i>	<i>Scholarship.</i>	<i>Conduct.</i>
Traynor, Jerome Thomas	Feb. 3, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	6.98	9.68
Traynor, Mearle	Feb. 8, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Trost, Francis Fred'k Eberhard	June 7, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.76	8.86
Trought, Wm. Godfrey	Dec. 24, 1901	Sept. 8, 1910	6.81	9.59
Turner, Paul H.	Feb. 10, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Tyson, Walter W.	April 29, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.89	9.41
Van Horn, Budd	Jan. 17, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Viohl, Henry Paul	Dec. 16, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Viohl, Russell D.	Dec. 9, 1903	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Vroman, Delvert Horatio	Aug. 25, 1903	Feb. 7, 1912	7.05	9.30
Wagner, Albert Shantz	Oct. 21, 1902	March 7, 1911	6.65	8.90
Wagner, Ray Ellwood	Sept. 9, 1902	Oct. 6, 1910	7.96	9.65
Walborn, Benjamin Perry	Oct. 29, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	7.79	9.20
Walker, Michael Wm.	April 1, 1903	Feb. 2, 1912	8.68	9.84
Walters, Albert James	Jan. 5, 1903	Feb. 17, 1911	6.54	9.19
Ward, Edward Crampton	May 18, 1902	Dec. 5, 1911	7.07	9.57
Ward, Wm. Franklin	Aug. 25, 1901	Feb. 17, 1910	6.36	8.30
Weaver, Gladstone	Dec. 2, 1902	March 21, 1911	8.90	9.45
Weidel, Carroll A. L.	March 8, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.03	9.50
Weigand, William	Oct. 23, 1900	Sept. 8, 1910	6.79	9.16
Weil, Benjamin Franklin	March 24, 1901	Sept. 7, 1909	6.63	9.67
Weiss, Joseph C.	Oct. 2, 1902	Oct. 6, 1910	7.11	9.45
Weiss, Louis	Aug. 3, 1906	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Weiss, Samuel	June 10, 1904	Sept. 9, 1912	....	....
Weissenborn, Harry W.	Aug. 1, 1903	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Welter, Chester Thomas	Feb. 17, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	6.81	8.85
Wetzel, Palmer T.	June 15, 1903	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
White, Richard Long	July 23, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.51	9.51
Whitely, Wm.	April 8, 1902	Dec. 4, 1911	7.33	9.41
Widdis, Charles Newhall	Nov. 13, 1902	Feb. 1, 1911	7.01	9.01
Wilhelm, Carl	Feb. 26, 1903	Feb. 1, 1911	7.76	9.05
Williams, Harold E.	Jan. 1, 1905	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Williams, John Richard	Feb. 29, 1904	Feb. 2, 1912	7.30	8.58
Williams, Ralph James	June 5, 1902	Feb. 8, 1911	7.44	8.43
Williams, Wilmer G.	Dec. 20, 1904	Sept. 16, 1912	....	....
Wilson, Walter Franks	July 27, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	6.54	9.97
Witkin, Hilliard	Dec. 22, 1900	Jan. 28, 1910	6.26	9.59
Wood, Raymond Melville	Nov. 1, 1903	Dec. 4, 1911	7.18	8.77
Woodling, Ernest Barnard	Aug. 7, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.09	8.59
Woodling, Elmer Mane	April 29, 1903	Dec. 5, 1911	7.83	9.83
Woodling, Henry Farnsworth	July 18, 1901	Jan. 28, 1910	6.50	6.95
Wright, James Earl	June 18, 1901	Feb. 1, 1911	6.62	9.16
Wright, Walter Ralph	June 15, 1902	Sept. 8, 1910	7.08	9.16
Yesley, Elwood Daniel	Oct. 13, 1903	Feb. 15, 1912	6.59	8.73
York, Thomas	Feb. 11, 1904	Sept. 10, 1912	....	....
Yost, Eugene William	Aug. 14, 1902	Jan. 31, 1911	7.70	9.35
Yost, Paul Franklin	April 6, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	7.98	9.71
Ziehler, Herman Michael	Feb. 16, 1904	Feb. 1, 1912	5.66	9.15

SUMMARY.

High School	440
Grammar School	638
Primary School	426
Total	1,504



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